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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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THE OLD MAN'S DREAM.

Oh, for one hour of youthful joy;
Give back my twentieth spring:
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Than reign a bearded king.

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame!
Give me one giddy reeling dream
Of life, all love and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling said:
"If I but touch thy silvered hair,
Thy hasty wish hath sped."

"But is there nothing in thy track,
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished-for day?"

Ah, true! soul of womankind!
Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind;
I'll take—my—precious—wife!

The angel took a sapphire pen
And wrote in rainbow hue:
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too!"

"And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember all thy gifts have fled
With these disolving years."

Why, yes; for memory would recall
My fond, paternal joys,
I could not bear to leave them all—
I'll take—my—girls—and—boys!

The smiling angel dropped his pen,
"Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!",

And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise—
I wrote my dream when morning broke,
To please the grey haired boys.

[Ex.

Cool Impudence.

Thursday last we received a letter from G P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, in New York city, inclosing an advertisement, one-fourth of a column in length, of the *N. Y Sun*, asking us to publish it three months, for which we were to received a copy of that paper for one year, provided we would send a copy of our paper to them for three months, during the time the advertisement was to be published. The subscription price of the *Sun* is one dollar per year. For square-toed impudence, we commend the *Sun* and its agents. They must think California papers are hard up for something to fill their columns with, when they make such contemptible offers.—*Amador Ledger*.

The above is only moderately just. There must be some of the most stupid of people conducting newspapers, or these insulting propositions would not flood the mails. Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive one or more "such contemptible offers." Your postage and your paper are lost, gentlemen, when sent to the Santa Barbara *Press*.

This advertising Agency makes to us the same generous proposition, but as we receive exchanges from New York city, that we much prefer to the *Sun*, and which costs us nothing, we begged Mr. Rowell to excuse us for not accepting his very liberal offer.—*S. B. Guardian*.

A like magnanimous offer has been made our humble self. We fully endorse the views of our California contemporaries, and cannot therefore permit G. P. Rowell & Co.'s *Sunbeams* to illuminate our columns.

Demoralized Paris.

[From the Golden Era.]

The London Daily News has a budget of piquant and curious items from Paris, from which we cull these:

"Although Trochu is neither a great general nor a great statesman, he is a gentleman. I am therefore surprised that he allows obscene caricatures of the Empress to be publicly sold in the streets and exhibited in the kiosks During the time that she occupied the throne in the most scandal-loving town, no scandal was ever whispered against her. She was fond, it is true, of dress, but she was a good mother and a good wife. "Lives of the Women Bonaparte" are hawked about, which in England would bring their authors under Lord Campbell's statute. In one caricature she is represented as stark naked with Prince Joinville sketching her In another called the Spanish Cow,' she is made a sort of female cantaur. In another she is dancing the can-can, and throwing her petticoats over her head before King William, who is drinking champagne, sitting on a sofa, while her husband is in a cage hung up to the wall. These scandalous caricatures have not even the merit of being funny; they are a reflection upon French chivalry and upon that of Trochu. What would he say if the government which succeeds him were to allow his own wife to be insulted in this cowardly manner?"

Paris is not so gay o' nights as in the days of peace and glory:

"Anything more dreary than the boulevards now in the evening it is difficult to imagine Only one streetlamp in three is lighted, and the cafes, which close at 10 30, are put on half allowance of gas To mend matters, every one who likes is allowed to put a shed upon the sidewalk to sell his goods, or to collect a crowd by playing a dirge on a fiddle. The consequence is that the circulation is rendered almost impossible. I suggested to a high authority that the police ought to interfere to make peripatetic musicians "move on," but he told me that were they to do so, they would be accused of being "Corsicans or Reactionaries." The police are themselves most ludicrous objects, they walk about in pairs, arrayed in pea jackets, with large hoods, and when it is wet they have umbrellas."

The hospitals and ambulances for the care of the wounded are abundant in Paris and well served; though undoubtedly there is a great excess of attendants, especially of able bodied young men who make the hospitals an excuse for avoiding the front:

"The ambulance which is considered the best is the American, The wounded are under canvass, but the tents are not cold, and yet the ventilation is admirable. The American surgeons are far more skilful in the treatment of gun-shot wounds than their colleagues. Instead of amputation they practice resection of the bone. It is the dream of every French soldier, if he is wounded, to be taken to this ambulance. They appear to be under the impression that even if their legs are shot off, the skill of the Æsculapii of the United States will make them grow again. Be this as it may, a person might be worse off than stretched on a bed with a slight wound under the tents of the far West."

In this connection an Englishman celebrates the American girl in Paris:

The french have a notion that, go where you may, to the top of the Pyramids or to the top of Mont Blanc, you are sure to meet an Englishman reading a newspaper; in my experience of the world, the American girl is far more enviable than the Britisher; and, of course, under the Stars and Stripes that wave over the American tents. she is to be found, tending the sick, and when there is nothing more to be got for them, patiently reading to them or playing cards with them. I have a great weakness for the American girl, she always puts her heart in what she is about. When she flirts she does it conscientiously, and when she nurses'a most uninviting-looking zouave or francstireur, she does it equally conscientiously; besides, as a rule, she is pretty, a gift of nature which I am very far from undervaluing."

Finally, we are told, the French cause is suffering from a bad attack of lawyers:

'Burke, in his work on the French Revolution, argued ill of the future of a country the greater number of whose legislators were lawyers. What would we have said of a government composed almost exclusively of those objects of his political distrust? When history recounts the follies of the French Republic of 1870, I trust it will not be forgot to mention that all the members of the government, with the exception of one—six ministers, thirteen under secretaries of state, the prefect of police, twenty-four prefects and commissaries sent into the provinces, and thirty-six other high functionaries—belonged to the legal profession. The natural consequence of this is that we cannot get out of 'Nisi prius.'

Radical Manœuvring.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows under date of January 3d.

The leading members of the republican party have for some time past manifested considerable anxiety as to the part the Southern States will play in the next Presidential election. It is generally conceded that in the present condition of affairs there, the democrats are certain to carry every State south of the ancient Mason and Dixon's line, except, perhaps, South Carolina. This is a disapointment to those who have been engaged in reconstructing the late rebel States in the interest of the republican party and the question now is how to bring them back and keep them under the republican banner. Just before the holiday recess Senator Morton introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the recent disturbances in North Carolina and other States, where it is alleged the laws of the United States have been defied and resisted. This resolution was so worded as to allow the answer to embrace all the Southern States. It is thought that sometime this week the answer to the resolution will be sent to the Senate. This is the special message on the condition of the Southern States which it has been stated the President would send to Congress This answer from the Executive will show that the Southern people are far from being in a condition to deserve or appreciate amnesty. It will further show that a feeling of opposition to the government exists which has not been equalled since the close of the rebellion. This information will probably be made to serve two purposes—first, to silence those who are demanding general amnesty, and second, to effort an excuse for something like a fresh reconstruction of the Southern States. The President's reply will likely be referred to a special committee, which will be instructed to investigate the facts and report what legislation is necessary to secure the emforcement of the laws and the protection, of life and property. In the meantime, several prominent republicans from the South are here, and others are expected, to co-operate with the reconstruction in Congress.

Here are some interesting facts concerning the different stimulants used by great men when they desired to make a strong intellectual effort:

Hobbs drank cold water, Newton smoked, Bonaparte took snuff, Pope strong coffee, Byron gin and water, Wedderburn, the first Lord Ashbuton always placed a blister on his chest when he had to make a great speech. Gen. Wm. B. Thomas wanted to be trepanned, and to have some fresh brains emptied in; not always successfully; George Francis Train swallowed huge draughts from the nozzle of a blacksmith's bellows. Gov. Geary stood on his head so that the lead in his legs would run down into his brain and get among his ideas. Horace Greely puts on a clean shirt and turns his socks. Hon. Richard Vaux sat on an unabridged dictionary for three quarters of an hour, and saturated himself with words of six syllables. Lives of great men remind us that our lives can be made sublime.

Our Railroad Prospects.

The intelligence from Washington is very favorable to the success of a Southern Pacific railroad bill, this session. We understand there are two bills before Congress, one for a road direct to San Diego; the other, branching at Fort Yuma, comes up through San Gorgonio and San Bernardino, through Los Angeles and Tulare valleys, to San Francisco. It is a clear case, our only hope of obtaining railroad accommodation, is by passage of the latter bill; for while, by it our neighbors will also have a railway—without it, we shall be left severely out in the cold, and will have to depend upon the caprice of the cost railroad people, who may not, and it is generally supposed, will not, go to work for years. We are very well aware, however, that the wishes of the people of either locality will have precious little weight in the eyes of Congressmen; and although our own members may push the matter with all their might and ingenuity, other considerations will decide the matter, almost wholly.

We think the time has surely come, when the great interests of the Southern line demand prompt action from Congress. A vast fertile and auriferous country lying waste, then can be made populous and productive by the same means which have enriched other countries. Let us have a railway, and soon the Territories below us, as well as our own valleys, will throb with life, enterprise, and industry; mines, mills, and manufactures; will swarm with population, cities, and towns. In fact, if the passage of this railroad bill do not wipe out the Apache and bring the millenium to Arizona, as well as to ourselves, we know of no other measure that will hasten that grand event, or condition—or whatever it may be.—*Star*.

A Rain of Blood.

A Texas journal contains the following remarkable communication. We read of a similar event in California about a year ago:

"Knowing that you are not given to sensations, I take this method of giving to the public an item, the truth of which I can testify as an eye-witness, as can also some others living in the same neigborhood. On last Sunday, the 2d instant about eight o'clock in the morning, some six miles south of Sulphur Springs, when not a cloud was to be seen to dim the blue vault of heaven, fell what can but be termed a rain or shower of blood, which lasted some eight or ten seconds. Its district was quite limited, and it fell in specks about the size of a squirrel shot, and in density about one hundred to the size of an ordinary plate. This shower was witnessed by Mr. Bussy and family, who were seated about the breakfast table in the yard, at the time before stated, when, upon a sudden, came pattering the drops of blood upon the dishes, victuals, and all around. Mr. Bussy immediately sent his little son for me, whose clothes were bespattered with blood on reaching my house. An hour elapsed, probably, before reaching the vicinity, yet the leaves, grass and the table bore the distinctly visible marks of blood. No one in the vicinity can give any explanation of this mysterious affair. I leave the matter for the scrutiny of science and the light of revelation.

C. J. SULLIVAN."

The information sought of Mark Twain, by a young author, will be understood from reading the following—his reply:

Yes, Agassiz *does* recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. So far you are correct, but I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least not with certainty. If the specimen composition you send is about your fair usual average, I should judge that perhaps a couple of whales would be all you want for the present. Not the largest kind, but simply good, middling-sized whales.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 4.....1871.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN ARIZONA

We have a faint recollection of an old proverb which maintains that troubles, annoyances, losses, etc., make it a point to visit men at one and the same time, and also of one which maintains that night is darkest immediately before day. But, it is not our object to moralize on either proverb—only to view the condition of Arizona in the light of their teachings; and while we accord the applicability of the former, to hope that the application of the latter, also, may soon become warrantable.

The history of the past fifteen years fails to picture a time at which the prospects of the Territory appeared as gloomy as at present. At this time, when from every thicket and mountain pass along our public highways, the dreadful war-cry of hostile savages apprizes the traveler that he is called upon to defend his life, the country is being divested of its protective force, protective stations are being abandoned, and the few that are permitted to remain intact, instead of being strengthened to meet the emergencies of the hour, are being weakened.

The valley of the Sonoita which has heretofore been protected by Camp Crittenden, will be restored to the Indians, with the removal of that post; already many of the settlers have left and others are preparing to follow. The large and beautiful valley of Tubac will soon be abandoned. Indian depredations have recently become so frequent and daring in those neighborhoods that men fear to go out to their fields to labor; and upon leaving their homes, of years, to seek security in other parts, are obliged to steal off under cover of night, and in parties sufficiently strong for mutual defense, in case their flight should happen to be discovered before they should have reached a place of safety. The few companies of troops remaining in the Territory fully sympathize with the Apache-ridden settlers, and are doing all that earnest, persistent men can do; but their numbers are too few to cope with so many fierce, blood-thirsty savages.

To the people of Arizona, Gen. Stoneman has done a grave and serious wrong—to express his action in the mildest possible term. We know not through what motive he has been actuated; and if he had no motive in penning a report so detrimental and unjust—if he acted in accordance with his opinions of right—we can only add that he has been basely deceived, and the people of Arizona are the victims of the deception.

Not only as a protection against hostile Indians, however, is it necessary that a strong military force be stationed in Arizona; for it should be considered that the southern boundary line of this Territory is also the boundary of a foreign State. True, we are at peace with Mexico, as a government, but locally we are not at peace with her criminal classes. All countries and communities have their law-evading ghouls that prey upon the industry of others. and mexico has her's. In organized bands they invade our frontier, murder our settlers and carry off their property—and then take refuge in their own country. It was only a few weeks ago that we recorded an instance in which a station-keeper, near Fort Yuma, together with his two employees, was struck down by the hand of those foreign assassins. Sundry attempts have, since then been made upon the lives of our industrious settlers along the Gila river—not only by Apache Indians, but alternately by these and Mexican desperados.

Not a single instance is known in which one of the latter has ever been brought to justice The murderer once within the boundaries of Sonora, is as safely fortified against the efforts of retributive justice, as though he were marching forth from before the tribunal of law, legally acquitted, and leaving nought save exhausted evidence behind. Hence the necessity for troops upon this frontier.

Time was when foreign desperadoes might not, with impunity, murder American citizens in their homes; but the present administration of government, with Self reigning in every department, has no sympathy with communities disordered by other than political strife.

To look back to the proverb we must conclude that the millennium is nearly at hand, now that the history of Arizona is passing through its darkest stage.

It is not true that Col. A. W. Von Schmid of Blossom Rock, has gone east to contract with President Grant for the blowing up of Ben. F. Butler.

A MISSIONARY EFFORT

From the San Francisco Chronicle of the 19th ult., we clip the following, of interest to the "Yavapai Delegation:"

Mrs. Cedarholm was announced to deliver a lecture yesterday, at 2 p. m., at Dr. Stone's church, upon her missionary labors in Arizona. Owing, however, to the fact, that the door of the church was not opened until after the hour fixed for the commencement of the lecture, there was no audience present. It is to be hoped that a little better management next time will secure an audience for Mrs. Cedarholm and for her benevolent purpose of raising funds for the erection of a church in the now churchless town of Prescott, Arizona.

Well, we have no fault to find with Mrs. Cedarholm's little arrangements, as the field of her projected missionary labors does not include Tucson. So far as our individual opinion may be of value in such matters, however, while we freely accord to women the right to practise law, medicine, and many other honorable pursuits in which men have distinguished themselves, to hold office—even to vote at elections—we maintain that once in the pulpit, she occupies a position outside her proper sphere. If she is pretty, this female minister of the Gospel *will* be admired for her beauty; if she is eloquent she will be admired for her talent; in either case her exhortations go for nought, and are lost in the charms of her face, in the talent displayed, or in both combined. There are rules which will apply even more forcibly to the lady preacher who may happen to be married, or old, or who may lack personal comliness. Our readers, therefore, will observe that we regard the lady preacher as a failure, and should any think us unjust she is entitled to her opinion.

The question of a general amnesty has been canvassed in both houses of Congress, and it has been decided that a bill to grant the same cannot be introduced at the present session. It is not deemed advisable by Grant and his pugnacious colleagues that the bitterness engendered by the war should be thus buried forever. Let the embers of discord still glow! Let high-handed radical misrule still crush down a brave, conquered people! "A general amnesty is impossible" until the time shall have arrived when the passage of such bill may be regarded as a good election dodge. It is an unhappy state of things that places the government of a great people in the hands of a mob af sordid knaves.

The radical satraps have carried their misrule in south Carolina to wholesale shedding of blood. The actors in the latest outrage were the negro militia, under a cold-blooded, white desperado named Walker. In one instance a man named Stevens, upon refusing to surrender the contents of his market-wagon to the militia band, was shot dead from the vehicle. The whole account of outrages by the negro militia and their infamous leaders, in that State, forms a most sickening detail.

Congressman Mungen, from Ohio, goes after the Heathan Chinee with a sharp stick. He declares that this subject can serve but one useful purpose, viz: to enable the radicals to cary elections.

An exchange recommends general Connor as a fit person for the office of governor of Utah on the grounds that "he knows the Mormons as well as if he had made them, and they are afraid of him. He would carry a steady hand and see that the laws are obeyed."

We have received the "Public Ledger Almanac" for 1871, published by Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia. This valuable publication is an annual gift to the subscribers of the Ledger.

Utah.

There seems to be a growing feeling in Congress and out of it to change the capital of Utah from Salt Lake to Corinne. From the *Reporter* we learn that when Brigham Young was Governor large appropriations were made for buildings for the use of the officers, Legislature, &c., at Fillmore, and the capitol building is said to be the most creditable structure in the Territory. Money was also spent for libraries, &c. They then moved the capital to Salt Lake, turned over the Government building to the Church for a tithing house, endowment chamber,' and a consecrated dance house and have since rented of Brigham Young every Government office in Salt Lake. The shrewd Brigham thus has the building at Fillmore and the rents from all the offices at Salt Lake. It is not, therefore, surprising that Congress begins to think it necessary to stop this stream of money now flowing into the pockets of this disloyal tribe.—*C. C. Register.*

He Visited the Governor.

Mr. Ednitur: I veesh do tells you uf von case vat I'm inthrested mit; und as I learnt mine Eenglish mit der pooks, und not mit der tongue, I can exshplain myself bether mit der pen as I gan schpeaks, Der last mail vat coomed vrom der Schtates brought me von letther vrom Bismarck, der Coont vat schtands behind der throne; he schpeaks mit me, that I must call oan Hees Eggscellenzy, der goovernor oaf Arizona, und vind out hees views on the position of der great powers vat peesh in Europe. Vaithvool do der veeshes oaf him vat ees in der Vaderland, I vent schthrate to der goovernor, und brought mine lether vrom der Coont. Ve passed into der roomce vat lies to der right oaf der left end oaf von hall, und den I told him I peesh vrom Bismarck.

"I peesh voar Gongress next year," said the goovernor, "und I vants you to vote mine dicket; you peesh von democrat; das ees right; I vill be von democrat next year."

I said I vas vrom Bismarck, und—

"Das ees right, das ees goot" inthrupted day goovernor, "der democrats peesh goin to urguize von zentherl gummittee next veek und I vants you to schtick mit der men vat schtick mit me—I peesh voar Gongress oan day democratic ticket, next election vat cooms.

"Mine Gott," I exschlaimed, "I peesh vrom Bismarck."

"Das ees right, und zee when der democrats vont have me, der meetin preaks up in von grand dishtoorbance—I peesh voar Gangress," said day goovernor.

"Dunder und blitzen," I exschlaimed, "I'm vrom Bismarck und I vants—"

"Das ees oal right, und zee—I can zeeure der Mexican vote shoost before election, by making von pardon foar day voman vat ees in jail foar shootin her husband."

"Gott in hemmel" I schpeaks dees time, "I pees vrom Bismarck."

"Das ees goot" said he, "I peesh foar Gongress sure, und mit der democrats; I zees you are mine vriend; und as I must now go und zee day secretary und mine oather goot vriends und dake measures to prevent der democrats vrom leaving me out in der shnow, I beets you von very goot evening."

Now, vat der tyfel do you dinks of oal dees tam peesnis. I goes und writes non lether schthrait to der Coont, vat pees in der Vaderland, und tells him day goovernor peesh voar Gongress. Vaithvooly,

Wilhelm Vansloosbergen.

Sonora Items.

Mr. Garrison, of the Hermosillo Hotel, is married at last. Garrison is a hotel boy, and the worst wish we entertain for him is that his union may be blessed with the same fecundity that distinguished his predecessor in the hotel.

The exportation of Mexican dollars from the State of Sonora, has fallen off 100 per cent in 12 months.

Gov. Pesquiera is unwell.

Mr Cooler is said to have captured one of the Mission Camp murderers, who, we learn, is now in jail at Altar. The authorities of Hermosill have promised to hunt up the others, if possible.

The News.

The Bank of France commenced to issue forced paper money

London, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, dated Versailles, the 17th, says that Bismark has been ill, but has now partially recovered.

The bombardment of Paris is proceeding slowly, but steadily.

The Germans systematically avoid the firing on public buildings.

A truce was sent into the city with news and letters.

A German dispatch, dated Versailles, the 17th, reports that Gen. Kettler occupied the towns of Fangier and Chobeaus, the latter by surprise with 300 prisoners. The French afterwards made a sharp attack at Chagney and Beloncourt, but Frecier and Kettler maintained their position. The fight continued throughout three days, during which the Germans lost 1,000 men.

A French brig, laden with provisions, was captured off Bordeaux by the German frigate Augusta.

The investment of Longway is complete, notwithstanding the efforts of the garrison to prevent the placing of the German guns.

The Germans, on the 15th, dispersed a force of 15,000 Guards Mobiles, near Longers.

The German loss in the battles with Chanzy is officially stated to be 177 officers and 3,203 men killed.

The French lost, besides their killed and wounded, 22,000 prisoners.

Dispatches from versailles say that the French are retreating from LaVale and the Germans are in full pursuit and have already passed the town of Verges, fourteen miles east of La Vale.

Dissolution!

Kit Carson, Colorado, January 1st, 1871.

The co-partnership heretofore existing, under the name of Webster, Musick, & Cuniffe and also of Musick, Cuniffe & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the firms is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. M. WEBSTER.
C. E. MUSICK.
H. J. CUNIFFE.

The business of the late firm will be continued by Chas. E. Musick, under the firm name of

CHAS. E. MUSICK & CO.

Having disposed of our interest in the late firms of Webster, Musick & Cuniffe, and Musick, Cuniffe & Co, to Mr. Chas. E. Musick, would take pleasure in fully recommending him to the patrons of the late firms and the community at large.

J. M. WEBSTER.
414t. H. J. CUNIFFE.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commis'n

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,

By the Package Only.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

☞No attention paid to orders for goods, if☜ ☞there is no provision made for payment.☜

Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment.

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office. Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

United States Mail.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 5 o'clock p. m. of March 1st, 1871, (to be decided by the 20th,) for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1871, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes in the Territory Arizona, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

No. 17213 From Blue Water to Florence, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blue Water Saturday at 8 a. m;
Arrive at Florence by 12 m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Blue Water by 5 p. m.

17214 From Sacatone to Florence 22 miles and back once a week.
Leave Sacatone Fridays at 7 a m;
Arrive at Florence by 5 p m,
Leave Florence Saturday at 7 a m
Arrive at Sacatone by 5 p m.

17215 From Pima Village to Phœnix, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pima Village Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 7 p. m;
Leave Phœnix Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Pima Village by 7 p m.

17216 From Maricopa Wells to Phœnix, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Maricopa Wells Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 6 p m;
Leave Phœnix Tuesday at 8 a m·
Arrive at Maricopa Wells by 6 p m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of Sept. 30, 1869, & of this date, inviting proposals for mail service in Nevada Utah & Colorado, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail proposals, Territory of Arizona," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.
j14t4 *Postmaster General.*

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

—0—

GEORGE S. HUCKE, Proprietor.

LESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress Street

—0—

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand.

Tucson, Jan. 26, 71. tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 4.....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The brother of Capt. J. W. Hopkins arrived by last Coach from San Diego. Mr Hopkins intends to make Arizona his future home. He will leave for Camp Crittenden in a day or two.

Col. Lee, A. Q. M., at this depot, left here on Tuesday for Camp Grant and the New post in the Pinal Mountains.

Messrs. M. J. Jacobs & Co. received this week a general assortment of new goods direct from San Francisco via San Diego. We have been told that freight is now coming through by this route in 35 days.

A few days ago two Indian broke into the bake-house at Camp Crittenden, and, while in the act of appropriating two sacks of flour, were fired at by the guard, but escaped without injury.

Under the supervision of deputy sheriff Raglin the chain-gang are grading that part of Main street in front of Archibald & Wood's store. This is a much-needed improvement, and if a similar one could be made in front of the Stevens House, Hodge's Saloon, and at a few other points, our principal street would offer new attractions to those who drive out for amusement, and wear a rather respectable appearance generally.

We understand that the new addition to the store of E. N. Fish & Co is to be used exclusively for the sale of liquors and cigars, and is to be under the direction of Mr. J. S. Fried.

Well, this tri-weekly mail service is a great arrangement, to say the least with regard to it. Thursday, again, the coach arrived from Yuma, bringing the consoling news, "no connection at Yuma." Oh for a postal agent who will devote his time and energies to the duties of his office, and give postmasters' and contractors' conciliatory champagne the "cold shoulder!"

Juan Elias had fourteen head of cattle stolen by Indians, from his ranch, a few miles from town, last week. The Indians were not pursued, and consequently the cattle were not recovered.

Mr. Boyd, who arrived from San Diego in company with Mr. Capron, last week, informs us that a few days previous to his departure from San Diego, Mr. Horton, of that city, sold some five or six lots to speculators from the East. This speaks well for the passage, at this session of Congress, of the 32d paralled railroad bill. The speculators referred to are doubtless acting under instructions from lobbyists in Washington who know pretty well the ground upon which they stand.

More Indian Ravages:—Saturday's mail from Northern Arizona brought an account of fresh depredations by Indians in the neighborhood of Salt river. About the middle of last week the train of Mr. Hellings of Phœnix was attaked by a band of Indians ambushed by the roadside. One of the teamsters, a man named Kane, was killed at the first fire; the others escaped. The entire train was captured and its contents destroyed. Eighteen mules fell into the hands of the Apaches. The scene of this outrage was about half way between Sacaton and Phœnix.

Two days afterwards the mail buggy from Florence to McDowell was attacked near the same place. The Indians were similarly concealed and fired upon the driver, but fortunately missed their aim. He immmediately urged the animals to their full speed and so escaped.

About the same time the mail coach on the route between La Mesilla N. M., and Tucson was attacked at the Members river and the driver killed. The scene of this depredation is the favorite haunt of the notorious Cachis, the same that our Commanding General represents as desirous of making peace and being "let alone."

Jones, the would-be poisoner of a whole household at Gila Bend, was captured last Saturday by a a party of men who went in pursuit of him from this places. He was making pretty good time for Sonora, alone and on foot, when overtaken by his pursuers, hustled into a wagon and brought back to jail. He is disposed to be silent regarding the charge upon which he has been arrested and waived an examination before the justice, on Sunday morning.

In consequence o route, no mail fro n Prescott arrived last week.

Mr. Saml. Drac hman arrived from Camp Grant on Monday. He says that the paymaster's clerk narrowly escaped the consequences of a bullet thr ough his head a few days previous to his departure from that post. While rambling o ver the mesa, about two miles from Camp Gr ant, in search of game, he was fired upon by an ambuseade of Indians, one of the bullets passing through his hat. Murders by Indians have become so common that people regard a hair-breadth escape, of this character, as a pretty good joke.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," but he happens to be fair as well as brave; and he's ingenious too; for he can probe into the mysteries of a disorderly time-piece and set it to run with such accuracy that the varying sun is but a child's invention in comparison. Oh Genius, thou potent agent of affection, what woman can resist the light of that countenance wherein thou beamest? She couldn't; so she just smiled upon this noble device of the Creator. Oh cruel smile, that thou shouldst cause the victim of thy fascination to be choked, up against the wall, by an irate husband! But such things will happen, just as long as watchmakers happen to be men of genius and brave men, and while such attributes continue to have a charm for lovely woman.

Mr. Decker, partner of Mr. Chiles of Gila Bend Station, has been in town for two weeks, and fortunately for himself was absent from home at the time of the attempted assassination of his partner and employees. He received a letter last Saturday containing further particulars regarding the poisoning. It appears that the cold-blooded villain, after pouring out the coffee for beakfast, put a small quantity of strychnia in each cup, taking care, the while, that his own coffee remain pure. A vial containing strychnia was found rolled in a piece of paper and buried in a sack of flour. It is generally believed that the poisoner had one or more accomplices (Mexican) who were to have aided him in removing the property after the inmates of the station should have been gotten out of the way.

In commenting upon the policy pursued toward the Apache Indians at Camp Thomas a few weeks since, we expressed the conviction that they would boldly take the warpath at any time that a favorable opportunity might offer, and the recent news from Camp Godwin, fully corroborates our opinion. An old Indian at Camp Goodwin, last week, we are told, informed the commanding officer that a grand conspiracy had been planned by the Indians at Camp Thomas, to capture the next train that should leave for that post. The train, therefore, did not leave Goodwin upon the appointed day; nor will it leave until an escort of sufficient strength to ensure its safety, can be spared.

The committee appointed to investigate losses sustained through Indian depredations, and to collect facts explanatory of the true condition of Indian affairs in Arizona, have been at work during the week. The developments which their careful investigation have brought, and are still bringing, to light, are of the most startling character. Among the affidavits on file are some the purport of which should, and probably will, bring many prominent individuals to a strict accountability. If he is not wholly oblivious to the wrongs of the people, or imbued with a cold, cruel disregard for human life, who will authorize the issue of ammunition to Apache Indians, then it is difficult to decide as to the nature of the hallucination by which he is possessed. Yet, even this infamous act has been authorized, yes ordered, and executed; and the affidavit of more than one man can be brought forth in proof of the same. Already within a single week, a sufficient number of the most thrilling facts, (perhaps ever placed on record on this continent) have been collected, to constitute, with proper details, a large volume. That the people of Arizona, the objects in these harrowing details, should still be found determined to stick to their homes or pursue their various industries, speaks well for the country and the people.

A Serious Accident:—On Saturday night last a young man named Sweeny received a dangerous wound by falling from the roof of Mr. Fish's store, and alighting upon a stake, some 18 feet below.

Parties who arrived from Florence about the middle of the week, bring news of a fight which resulted in shooting and killing of a Mexican.

Another Compliment:— A gentleman in the Post Office Department at Washington, to whom a copy of the Arizonan was sent by a friend in Tucson, writes to the latter as follows: "I had no idea that in a region so remote as Arizona, so lively, able and independent a journal did exist."

Personal:—The gentleman with red nose; No. 10 boots and black eye with a patch on it, who bowed to lady in scarlet, across the plaza, on Sunday, would like to become acquainted.

Address: S. G.—$3,000.00 a year.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Store, TUCSON, A. T.

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

Wines.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

—o—

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad libitum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

No better lay out this side of Prisco.

The S. P. Railroad.

The *New Mexican* of the 16th ult. has a very able editorial commenting upon the policy pursued by government with regard to the Southern trans-continental railroad project, from which we clip the following paragraph:

If the money expended by government in the way of freight for military supplies, to say nothing of the amount expended in keeping up a standing army here for the protection of the white men against hostile Indians, for the last ten years, had been given to a good and responsible company, the road would now be completed. The army that is now necessary here would be withdrawn, the Indians driven back into the wilderness, and prosperity to this Territory and the nation would be the result. Eastern politicians may howl about giving aid in the way of money and land grants to railroads, but we tell them that the government lands in this whole region of country (although much of it is as good as that in eastern Kansas, Missouri and Iowa,) is now almost worthless and no sale for it; let the road once be built and these very lands will be sought at prices equal to those paid for lands in the region of railroads in the States above named. The government will realize more for one-fourth of her lands then, than it will be able to from the whole without a road.

The same is true of the public lands in our own Territory.

There is something irresistibly droll in the dialogue between an Englishman and an American traveler:

"Aw!" with some expression of surprise, 'Going to Swiz'land?'

'Yes.'

"Y' got *Moy* for Switz'land?"

"Moy? I beg your pardon."

"Yes, Moy—Moy for Swiz'land?"

"Moy—do you mean money? I hope so."

"Gee Gad, sir, no! I say Moy."

"Upon my word sir I do not comprehend you."

"Moy, sir, Moy!" rapping vehemently on the red cover of my guide book that lay upon the table. "I say Moy for Switz'land."

"Oh, you mean *Murray*?"

"Ce'tainly sir; didn't I say Moy."

Mr. Macrae, a recent Scotch traveler in America, describes Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author of the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," as a plain, little, dapper man, his short hair brushes down like a boy's, but turning gray now; a powerful jaw, and a thick, strong under lip that gives decision to his look, with a dash of pertness" On the other hand Prof Louis Agassiz is "big, massive, genial looking; the rich healthy color on his broad face still telling of the Old World from which he came—a man who, but for his dark, keen eyes, would look more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science," Of quite another build the gaunt, long limbed Emerson. "He has the queerest New England face, with thin features, prominent hatchet-nose and a smile of childlike sweetness and simplicity arching the face, and drawing deep curves down the cheek."—*Ex.*

The S. F. *Chronicle* doesn't wish to see this calf.

"A calf has been born on the San Domingo Ranch near San Pablo, which has a face "flat like that of a bull dog, ornamented with three nostrils." Besides these attractions, this miserable little cuss has two lower jaws, distinct and separate in every particular, each of which is provided with a long slim pointed tongue which the owner says it usually coils around his hand when feeding it. we hope the owner kees it. Notwithstanding the calf's immature age—one week—it has under the tongue in each jaw a tuft of hair, which appears to grow with the growth of the animal." Our readers will be happy to know that we have not done with the jaws yet We are further informed that they are connected with the stomach, by two throats, which, like the jaws, are entirely distinct. One jaw projects prominently to one side and in this a bony array of grinders is always visible" Notwithstanding its numerous jaws and superfluous throats, this little "lark" of mine nature cannot feed itself, the owner has occupied his leisure moments in administering milk to it. It is said that he intends bringing the calf to this city for exhibition; we therefore hope that it will die immediately, and that decomposition will set in with unprecedented rapidity

F. M. HODGES.
MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whiskey and the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.
n12

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.
Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
a16m3

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS
CIGARS
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage also wholesale and retail dealers in

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory

anuary 22, 1870

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment will keep constantly on hand the choicest liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. & LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, Best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871. No 5

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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One copy for three months	2.00
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Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

A MESSAGE.

[After the battle of Fohrbach, a French officer of Cuirassiers was found dead with the letter, below copied, in his hand.]

It was only a crumpled letter,
In a careless, girlish hand;
It was only a childish message
From the sun-kissed Southern land.
It was only a brief memorial
Of the tears the absent shed;
It was a trifle from the living,
But a message to the dead.

"Father, dear, you are gone to battle,
But I think incessantly,
As I miss your morning blessing,
What your sufferings must be!"
She wrote, and so he held it,
With a blessing on her head—
When the token of the living
Was a message to the dead!

"I'm so good, dear,—oh, so steady—
You would wish me to be so;
If I'm quiet, half your dangers
Dear mama need never know;
So good bye, papa, God bless you!
Guard and keep you evermore:—
See, I send you fifty kisses
From an ever-ready store!"

It was only a crumpled letter
In a dead man's hand that day,
Just to show how hearts were aching
In his own land far away.
It was only a loving message
From a loving child that sped.
But the words the living penciled
Were a message to the dead!

Take it now from his fingers,
Lay it with him in the grave—
It may be a consolation,
'Tis the latest he can have.
For I think the bullet respected him
As the tender words were read;
So that when the angels told it
'Twas no message to the dead!

His Programme.

Will Hays, of Louisville, was requested by his friends, through one of the city dailies to run for Councilman. He expresses his willingness to gratify their wishes, and publishes his programme as follows:

I want to be a Council-man
And with the Council stand,
With a pocket full of city bonds
And a contract in each hand.

I will do all in my power to run the city into debt.

I am for laying more Nicolson Pavement.

I want the police to get another uniform, and stand on the street corners to keep the Mayor and other public officers from staring at the ladies as they pass.

I want the city to buy up Rev Stewart Robinson's land at $150 to $200 per foot for a park.

I want the working-man to pay for it, and the "nobility" to enjoy it.

I want a graveyard park and a hospital park You can catch the small pox at the latter and be buried in the former.

I am for women being made policemen and members of the Board of Health.

I am for making every church and Sunday school in the city have a fine organ; every poor man's family to be supplied with a Piano and plenty of sheet music. Every boy in town must blow a harmonica, and all the negroes play jewsharps and bones.

I'm for turning out every member of the Board who don't recommend my music store, No. 160, Fourth street.

If I am elected I will continue the sale of Pianos, organs, sheet music, and musical merchandise. I think I can be Councilman and attend to my legitimate business.

If I build a $40,000 house the first year I am in office, my friends must not call me pet names, and wink at each other as I pass, for I'd get them honestly.

I want a private residence to correspond with my position; but I cannot retire from the music business to be Councilman yet awile.

I want a lunatic asylum in my ward for the accommodation of those whom I have defeated for the same office.

I will do all I can to tax the poor and alleviate the rich.

I want everybody to carry his ash box or barrel to the old bed of Beargrass Creek, and dump it in.

I am for making the poor poorer and the rich richer.

I am for more taxes. The city don't owe enough.

I want the "snobs" from other cities to come to ours, and eat, drink and be merry. We can send 'em home on free passes, and make the workingman foot the bill.

I want the council to meet three times a week so the *Sun* can publish the proceedings and charge forty cents a line.

I want a park built for the aristocracy. The working class can take their wives and children to peep through the cracks in the fence, if they behave themselves. Boards with knot-holes will be put in the fence for the benefit of children.

I want the Councilman to dress in fine suits alike.

I want dead-head tickets to all shows, and upon all railroads. If not complied with, shut up all shows and tear up all tracks.

I [illegible] voting any man who says I ain't [illegible].

I [illegible] bribing; anybody, but first of all myself and friends.

I am for more councilmen.

I want Louisville to be the greatest city in the west—for public use.

I'm for the Salt river turnpike for a park. It can be taken up and shaken twice per month.

If I'm elected on the above ticket I will be —surprised—and will return the compliment as soon as I can take it enough to build me a mansion large enough to give my friends a banquet,

If you want to get on a big drunk vote for me. I'll haul you home and at my own expense.

If you want a big contract vote for me. If you don't get it charge me with bribery and I'll resign

If I am elected and you want an organ or piano I can knock off $25 or $50 for cash. Fiddles, bones, jewsharps, guitars, strings and other musical merchandise in like proportion. A new stock just received

I would run for School Trustee, but I'm not a dealer in books or pens. I would do this to oblige my friend.

In conclusion I will state that if I am not elected I will attend to my legitimate business. I'll not be as big a fool as the boy that let go of one calf's tail to catch another, and go home and catch a licking for not bringing either.

Hoping of having the honor of being elected, and going to bed to-morrow night feeling like I was born to wealth and greatness and awakening in the morning robed in the garb of an honest Councilman, and clothed in the glory of being the "wrong man in the right place," I am, gentlemen, Yours, WILL S. HAYS.

An Indian Dinner.

Bob Groom describes an Indian dinner somewhat after the following fashion: A deer having been given them, some proceeded to eat the meat raw; others threw pieces on the coals and after a very slight cooking devoured them, hair, ashes and all. Not a single portion of the deer was lost, the ears, nose, feet and entrails being eaten with avidity. After the available portions were consumed, the bones were broken and the marrow extracted and eaten The desert consisted of more marrow taken from the spine in a novel way. An Indian took a ramrod, using grass for a wad, pushed the entire marrow, looking like a greasy snake, form its casement. Six noble red men, after devouring a whole deer, like Oliver Twist "cried for more."—*Miner*.

A Gambler's Plea.

In 1867 there was called up in the dock of the Philadelphia Police court a large man, whose high forehead and bright eyes attracted the attention of every one in court. As he stood up in answer to his name, the crowd gazed on him in silent amazement, and seemed to feel that a great soul lived within the prisoner—too great to be accused of crime. It was "Willard the gambler." He was one of the finest classical scholars of the time, and Latin, Greek and Hebrew were just as familiar to him as to the most learned professor, and he could converse with Frenchmen, Germans and Italians with the most wonderful fluency. He was a first class literary critic, and a far-seeing politician, whose interest in passing events was so great that there was scarcely a periodical in the United States to which he was not a subscriber. Yet he was the greatest gambler in Philadelphia.

When the little judge, who seemed to be the smaller in the presence of this majestic form, asked the gambler what he had to say for himself, his reply was, "Nothing."

"But," said the judge, 'have you nothing to say when a man of your talent and education is brought up as a common gambler?'

"May it please your honor," exclaimed the gambler excitedly, "I said that I had nothing to say, because my actions are all the justification I have to plead. Blackstone, Coke and Choate have declared, as your honor well knows, that law is for the protection of society against its enemies. My actions show I am no enemy to society. It is well known that I play with none but wealthy men, while the sums I win are given to the poor, or used in educating such young men as have genius but no money. If you condemn me to confinement fifty boys must be taken from school, and a hundred mouths in this city will go unfed. I am not a gambler from choice, but from necessity, and my games are not antagonistic to society. Its present structure is such that I must game that others may live honest and noble, while, to be arrested and fined and imprisoned is a sacrifice I gladly make to sustain the dignity of the law, which I shall be obliged, however, to break as soon as I am released."

Diamonds on the Pacific Coast.

A correspondent of *The Examiner* writes as follows:

One of the most important discoveries ever made in the United States is that of diamond fields on this coast by a noted prospector of this city. The gems have been seen by several jewelers on Montgomery street, and also tested by the lapidaries here, who pronounce them to be gems of the first water. One of them I saw weighed thirteen carats in the rough, or just as it was found, and several weighed from one-half of a carat to seven and one-half carats; but where were they found? is the question. That is a secret but secrets will out. The discoverer tells different stories about the finding of them. He tells one he found them in Utah, another, in Colorado, another, in New Mexico, or Arizona. He has visited all the regions named within the last four months

The last interview I had with him he declared that his discovery was of no value, that the stones were not diamonds; but I have seen and examined them closely, and I think myself a good judge of diamonds in the rough. I offered to have them tested free of charge for him, but he told me he had lost them out of his pokets. Very pretty story for him to tell, provided he could get any one to believe what he says. But I know he knows the value of diamonds as well as any one. I suppose he expects to monopolize the whole thing for himself and friends, as Marshall did when he discovered gold on the American river in '48 He is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit for this discovery; but the idea of expecting to work his mines without the outside world knowing of the locality, is ridiculous, and to do so will be an impossibility. He may succeed in keeping it a secret for a very short time, but the truth will at last come out.

The Attempted Assassination of King William.

La Liberte reproduces from the Avenir du Guerres, the following account appending to it an editorial note, stating that the Prussian Government has denied the circumstances in question, but that the account is so so circumstantial, and has gained so much credence throughout France, that La Liberte reproduces it but with all reserve:

"The King of Prussia, desiring sumptuously to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Princess of Wales, had given the day before the 1st of December, at Versailles, some splendid fetes and a gala banquet at the Previted. Public balls had taken place, and military bands had been playing until eleven o'clock at night. The fountains played in the presence of the whole court, including the King, the Crown Prince and the Prince of Wurtemburg and Baden Baden, General Moltke and twenty other generals, with their full staffs. The day after these festivities, the King was walking through the picturesque scenery between Louvesiennes and Bougival, surrounded by a small escort. Suddenly a detonation was heard and a bullet whistled past the ear of the King, who became giddy, and leaned on the arm of one of the escort. Meantime the attendants ran in the direction from whence the shot came, and made a strict search, and a few minutes later brought to the King's feet a Bavarian soldier, with a countenance still defiant, and holding in his hand a gun still warm The King looked at him, and, without addressing him a single word, made a sign. Two minutes afterwards and at a few roos from the spot, the Bavarian was shot through the head."

A Shocking Disaster.

[From the N. Y. Herald]

Again we are called upon to chronicle another horror of the traffic in coolies. The Peruvian ship Uncowa, from Macao, China, for Callao, was set on fire by some of the coolies when near Neptune Island. They succeeded in accomplishing their hellish intention to well, for after the discovery of the fire all attempts to extinguish it were in vain. When it was found that there was no hope remaining of saving the ship the captain, officers and crew were compelled to take to the boats and leave their living freight as food for the devouring element. They were picked up by a San Salvador ship, the Junapore, together with 112 coolies, and were landed on the Island of Java. Four hundred and twenty-five coolies perished in the flames. We have this information from a letter dated Batavia, November 16th.

The Uncowa was formerly an American ship and, although under the Peravian flag, was probably still owned by Americans.

Provisions in Paris.

The following letter, written by a lady in Paris was forwarded by balloon beyond the German lines, and has just been received in New York:

Paris, Dec. 12.—We are not starving although on limited rations, but we cannot have our wish. We have flour, wine, cheese, etc., enough for several months, and I have no doubt many more things may be brought to light, hid away in caves. My grocer had several thousand hams hid away, not to be sold until they would command 100 francs each. Wine was never so cheap. Flour has not risen, it being twelve sous a pound. People are certainly eating rats and cats, but rats, the gentlemen tell me, are better than rabbits. Cats have always been eaten in Paris and are better than rabbits. I eat no meat whatever, for since I saw those dreadful wounds at the ambulance I cannot touch meat. * * * We are having very bad weather. The streets are all ice and snow—no horses out; and although we have four, we have to go on foot. We are protecting American property, and, unless in use, fear they might be seized for food. They say when they are pinched they will seize everything except that belonging to the Legations.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 11.....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SUPERVISORS.

The country at large is growling at exorbitant taxation. It has just and well-grounded reason to growl. The policy of radical administration is to enrich individuals by impoverishing the masses; and from the grand focus at Washington this noxious principle ramifies everywhere—from Maine to Mexico and from ocean to ocean. Its outcroppings are therefore in Arizona as well as elsewhere, and nurtured by radical appointees here are easily traceable to the grand motive power. Why has Governor Safford shoved himself into the affairs of this county and aided in heaping additional taxes upon the people? Because he is a creature of this principle, and wishes to pay the men he has used, in the hope of using them again; and it is much less burthensome upon him, as he is not a taxpayer, to use a little intrigue and have the people pay his 'strikers" than to pay them out of his own pocket. This dodge, as well as others which he has applied with effect in Arizona, he learned while a student under the infamous Nye, and not less infamous Stewart, of Nevada It is truly radical policy: "Let the taxpayers pay our hirelings, by any means and if we can give the proceeding the appearance of legality, we have reconciled our creatures, defeated our opposers and vindicated ourselves"

The case immediately under consideration and which has elicited these observations, is the part Governor Safford has taken against the taxpayers of Pima county, in the matter of furnishing board to the prisoners. The supervisors, his creatures, at first, impelled by a sense of justice took a stand with the people, against the unreasonable demands of the sheriff; but, upon complaint being made by the latter to the Governor, were whipped, as it were into obedience To sustain the supervisors in their action under Safford, the Howell Code was produced and the duties of the sheriff, wherein he is required to take charge of the prisoners, examined. Without more ado, the supervisors were instructed to limit that this case were a specialty in which they had no voice; and therefore the people have the sheriff to thank, that he did not exercise his "right" on a larger scale by charging eight or ten dollars per day for the board of each prisoner, instead of resting satisfied with $1 50. Had he proposed to do this, who could have interfered with his arrangement and at the same time respect the interpretation given the Code by the supervisors, under Safford's instructions; and where is the law that will deny him the privilege of charging seven times the ruling rate of board, while he may charge a third more than this rate?

The Governor did not happen to like the man who proposed to board the prisoners at the rate of 95 cents each, per day. He couldn't use him for either love or money; so he had a double purpose to accomplish in "working the wires" in the manner he did. The sheriff has now about the most lucrative office in the Territory—Federal included; and with the privilege of setting his rate for board to suit himself, if he fail to make a "good thing" out of the tax-paying dolts of Pima, during his term of office, then he has himself, and not the supervisors or the governor, to censure.

"GOOD INDIANS."

In our local columns we give an account of the last act in the Indian-treaty burlesque at Camp Thomas. It was only a few weeks ago that, in an article appearing in the columns of the ARIZONAN, we expressed the conviction that an outbreak on the part of those Indians were liable to take place at any time, and that it would be certain to happen within a year. Our fears have been fully realized: the Camp Thomas Indians have boldly taken the warpath with a goodly stock of arms and ammunition. Where now are the prophetic visions of the commanding general and a few others, who saw pictured in imagination the vast, fertile valleys of the White Mountains teeming with wealth and affording most of the comforts and a few of the luxuries of life, under the skilled labor of industrious, civilized Apaches? They have gone "like a beautiful dream;" while the picture drawn by the ARIZONAN stands realized in all its hideousness. Wonder whether this additional lesson to the thousands already given during the past 20 years, will not win belief from those who will persist in declaring the Apache a good-hearted, but much abused [illegible]

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

We see by our exchanges that a bill is before the Mexican Congress and now at its third reading, granting the right of way to the Tehuantepec route, to transport foreign goods by paying only five cents duties in transitu. Good security will be exacted from shippers to prevent breaking of bulk while in transit. The termini are Bentosa and Minatitlan, at each of which a man-of war is now stationed. There is a full corps of engineers and at least three hundred employees hard at work pushing the surveys ahead.

This, as an item of news, is interesting. But it becomes of some importance to this Territory, and more especially to the southern portion of it, when we consider that this law will apply not only to Tehuantepec, but to the whole of the Republic, and, consequently, will open the Guaymas route to all kinds of freight—enabling Tucson merchants to save from 6 to 9 cents per pound. It will also give us opportunities to ship ores at a low rate. Purchase of or advances on ores are becoming an important part of the merchant's business on the Pacific coast, and is doing much toward developing a class of mines that either from the poverty of the owners or expense of material necessary to their reduction, have remained unworked up to the past year

DESTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

With all its wretchedness with all its dangers and the poverty consequent to the depredations of its Indians, actual want is unknown in Arizona The feeblest and most ignorant of either sex is always able to procure the necessaries of life. Hence Arizona, though afflicted by greedy, savage Indians and not less greedy politicians and shoddyites, is the poor man's paradise when considered in connection with even most of the New England States, but it is only of late years that such misery found its way to the thriving West, and we here record the first instance of death from actual starvation, in the heart of a Western city, which has come to our notice. This account is from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 23d

A DEATH BY STARVATION

In San Francisco such as we have to record, strikes us as an awful thing—sends a chill through the heart of the open-handed Californian Yet such things happen every day Men and women die of starvation and we read them, but we call it hard times or fever or something else with a mitigating name that relieves. "Why do we not know of all this?" some one says Why? Because the victim are not before your charity, and are heroic too proud to ask it. They must be searched out or they will die unaided A very painful instance what we have on record to-day is one of a numerous class and to the knowledge yesterday, and should not be charitable among us to search for those who may, and doubtless are equally as worthy and almost as unfortunate Some weeks since a poor man named Timothy Reardon, after every effort, to obtain work in every left his

WIFE AND THREE SMALL CHILDREN

In a room at the corner of Valley and Mason streets, and went over to Oakland in quest of work on the railroad: Whether he got work or whether he found found rest for ever is not known. At any rate he was never heard of again, and the wife with her small brood of helpless ones, found herself face to face with that great and grim giant, the world and compelled to do battle for her life and the lives of her children She tried it, bravely too, because she was a woman and a mother. But the world being rather stronger than she was and San Francisco being

A LITTLE TOO BUSY

With its marquerade and other things to attend to her, she was tramped under foot and died of starvation—neither more nor less than San Francisco

Greely opposes active hostilities against the Apaches. The old hypocrite! He should be compelled to accept an appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, with orders to establish his headquarters on the Pinal mountains. An arrangement of this character would be quite conducive to bringing about an intimacy between Mr. Greely and the Apaches that would silence for ever the voice of one fanatic.

The report of the Census Bureau has been published The population of the Territories is shown as follows:

Arizona, 9,658; Colorado, 49,681; Dakota, 14,181; Idaho 14,886; Montana, 20,594; New Mexico, 86,245; Utah, 100,000; Washington, 23,271; Wyoming, 9,118.

HARDLY A THEME FOR JEST.

The miseries of Paris are now pretty generally regarded by eastern pictorials as a pretty good subject for satire. "Stewed rats." "dog steak," etc., sound very funny; and a wood-cut representing dogs cats, donkeys, etc, slaughtered for market, is quite novel in its way. But who are they that will regard such levity with approbation? Certainly not the enlightened or humane; no matter on which side may rest their sympathies. It is a cruel and terrible necessity that must drive a people, heretofore acknowledged as the grand center of civilization, to such a strait; and it ill becomes a people who, only a few years back witnessed at home a few of the horrors of war, to make a a grand mockery of others now passing thro' an ordeal infinitely more terrible than anything witnessed during our late rebellion. Should the inhabitants of a city, through caprice or from choice, resort to the use of unclean animals as an article of food, then ridicule were a moderate reproach, but the starving thousands of a beleaguered city are rather objects for sympathy—which their scoffers might appreciate were the forced to choose between starvation and subsistence on the flesh of dogs and cats.

Gordon, Stewart & Co. have shipped 20,000 pounds of freight over the Fort Yuma road to Arizona during the week ending Wednesday evening A large shipment of freight for Tucson will arrive from San Francisco by next steamer —*S D Union.*

This is doing a large business; but a transit route through Mexico, which is now inevitable, will settle the question of a freight route to Arizona

The News.

Paris capitulated on the 27th

The terms were the surrender of the garrison, and the summoning of the National Assembly.

London, January 27—Paris was in conference with Bismarck at midnight Bismarck carried his point.

The capitulation involves peace the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine, and a part of the fleet, a money indemnity, to be guaranteed by municipalities, a portion of the German army to return home and the war to cease

It is necessary that some territory be returned, to secure the fulfillment of the compact.

The Mobiles to go home, and the German armies to [illegible] Paris.

The Emperor will [illegible] immediately to Berlin

London January 27 An official dispatch dated at Versailles, Friday evening, says that Favre returned to Paris to-day

He will [illegible] to Versailles to-day, accompanied [illegible]

There has been no [illegible] or ultimatum [illegible]

London, January 27—The following [illegible] has been received to the [illegible] to the Count de Chaudordy at Versailles [illegible] that Favre arrived there on the 2nd, on [illegible] passage, which had been sent to the Prussian outposts for him He was then handed, [illegible] to the Count de Chaudordy, where, after a long interview he left in company with Bismarck

He later held a conference with the Emperor Kaiser, late even, the same night.

Berlin, January 27—It is officially announced that General Clinchant is appointed to the command of the 1st army, in place of Bourbaki, who is no longer able to perform active service. It became known, in a moment of mental aberration, to have unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide with a pistol

At the end of the armistice, Favre will resume war with 900,000 men [illegible] conflicting

London January 30—An official dispatch to the Baden Ministry states that Bourbaki's army has entered Switzerland, crossing the border near Brentrues.

Bordeaux, January 29.—Chanzey has his headquarters at Laval.

London, January 30.—The report of the attempt of Bourbaki to commit suicide is confirmed.

Bordeaux, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated the 28th, states that Favre says a treaty was signed to day for an armistice of 21 days: the National Assembly to be convened at Bordeaux, on the 15th of February; and elections to take place on the 8th of February.

The members of the Paris Government leave for Bordeaux.

The [illegible] of instruction [illegible] 350,000 men

The [illegible] 1871 number 200,000

Versailles, January 30.—The London, being drawn [illegible] Paris, so that none can leave or enter without permit procured under German supervision.

Consols are set at head quarters that peace is secured.

The soldiers are exasperated that they are not to be [illegible] Paris

London, Jan. 30.—Intelligence [illegible] Gambetta, and was not benign. Later reports say, he has committed suicide.

The Empress Eugenie [illegible] any interview with the Duke De Persigny, advises her to quit her residence, since he persisted in urging her consent to dismemberment of France.

Dissolution!

KIT CARSON, COLORADO, January 1st, 1871.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Webster, Musick, & Cuniffe and also of Musick, Cuniffe & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the firms is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. M. WEBSTER.
C. E. MUSICK.
H. J. CUNIFFE.

The business of the late firm will be continued by Chas. E. Musick, under the firm name of CHAS. E. MUSICK & CO.

Having disposed of our interest in the late firms of Webster, Musick & Cuniffe, and Musick, Cuniffe & Co, to Mr. Chas. E. Musick, would take pleasure in fully recommending him to the patrons of the late firms and the community at large.

J. M. WEBSTER.
H. J. CUNIFFE.

ESTABLISHED 1849

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commission

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, and Staple and Fancy Merchandise,

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

☞No attention paid to orders for goods, if there is no provision made for payment.☜

Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment

Consignments solicited

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc, solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office, Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal

United States Mail,

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMET,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th, 1870

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract [illegible] Department until 3 o'clock p m. of March 1st, 1871, (to be decided by the 30th), for carrying the mail of the United States from July 1st, 1871, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes in the Territory Arizona, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz

No. 17213 From Blue Water to Florence, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blue Water Saturday at [illegible] a m
Arrive at Florence by 12 m:
Leave Florence Saturday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Blue Water by 5 p m.

17214 From Sacatone to Florence 22 miles and back, once a week
Leave Sacatone Fridays at 7 a m
Arrive at Florence by 5 p m:
Leave Florence Saturday at 7 a m',
Arrive at Sacatone by 5 p m.

17215 From Pima Village to Phœnix, 40 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pima Village Wednesday at 7 a m.
Arrive at Phœnix by 7 p m;
Leave Phœnix Thursday at 7 a m,
Arrive at Pima Village by 7 p m.

17216 From Maricopa Wells to Phœnix, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Maricopa Wells Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 6 p m;
Leave Phœnix Tuesday at 8 a m
Arrive at Maricopa Wells by 6 p m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of Sept. 30, 1869, & of this date, inviting proposals for mail service in Nevada Utah & Colorado, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail proposals, Territory of Arizona," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.
jl4t4 *Postmaster General.*

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

GEORGE S HUCKE, Proprietor

[illegible]LEIN'S BUILDING,

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cakes
always on hand.

Tucson, Jan. 26, 71.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 11.....1871.

Col. Barnard arrived from Apache Pass on Monday, on his way to San Francisco. Through the departure of this very efficient officer Arizona has lost a true friend, and the Apaches are rid of an energetic and terrible enemy. His career has been most successful; he has rid the Territory of many a murderous, thieving savage, and now leaves the field of his labors with a clean record whether as a soldier or a gentleman.

SHOT BY ACCIDENT;—A dangerous, probably fatal, accident happened to a young man named Smith, on Tuesday. While cleaning a pistol he brought the muzzle to bear upon his breast, and in this position discharged it by accident. The bullet entered below the left breast and lodged somewhere in his body. He is still alive, but death seems inevitable.

Upon testing the merits of an "article" deposited on our table, last week, we felt an irresistible impulse to climb to the back of our Pegasus—which we did, and here is the result:

'Twas no jewell from India's treasures,
Nor a pearl from Old Ocean's bed,
Nor mere toy that can add but to pleasures,
Nor talisman virtueless—dead.

'Twas no tear wrung from heart-broken maiden,
Nor leaf rent from destiny's code,
Nor a casket with gems richly laden,
Nor bauble, nor weapon, nor goad.

Gently it was placed on our table,
Last week, by a stray passer by;
'Twas a something quite real—hence no fable—
A bottle of Fried's best "Old Rye."

At this stage the animal commenced to grow restive, and we reluctantly sought terra firma

There is something wrong in the management of the mails on the Northern route. The Prescott mail due two week ago, reached us last Sunday, having found its way into the California mail; and that due last week is still somewhere on the route. The fault lies with the postmasters and not with the contractor to whom censure is pretty freely attached.

OF COURSE THEY DID!—"The Camp Thomas Indians have cleaned out the Post!" such was the report received here on Tuesday. There are but few particulars connected with the story which need explanation. Last week, we are told, the "good Indians" who have been fattening at Camp Thomas—eating government beef, bread and beans for nearly a year—concluded to set themselves at liberty and at the same time save the Government the expense of their maintenance, and accordingly sounded the alarm, swooped down on the herd of beef cattle and marched it off to the mountains. The cattle were not yet received by the quarter master, so that the contractors, Messrs. Hinds & Hooker, are losers by the raid. Such, in brief, in the report received from Camp Thomas, which has not yet been officially confirmed.

MINING:—Mr. Simpson, a skilful and experienced miner from Sonora, where he has superintended the working of mines for the past eight years, has engaged to work the Lee & Scott mine, nine miles from Tucson, and will commence operations immediately. We understand that at present the ore will be shipped to Guaymas, but reduction works will probably be erected at the company's flouring mill within the present year. This is an enterprise that should be encouraged. Messrs. Lee & Scott are not the only individuals to be benefited by its operation, and should receive a liberal pecuniary support in their laudable endeavor to give an impetus to a work from which the whole public are destined to reap no inconsiderable advantages.

BURLESQUE:—Whence originates the absurdity? By what authority has John B. Allen, pure and simple, been placed before the public as "Gen. J. B. Allen," or ex-Lieutenant J. H. Tool been paraded as "Col. J. H. Tool?" Now, there is really no harm to arise from this nonsense; but it appears so supremely foolish we are surprised that these gentlemen—and many of ors—allow their names to be coupled with empty, picked-up titles which are liable to render them objects for ridicule, without the bare possibility of obtaining for them either homage or additional respectability. Apropos,—we understand that the Governor will bestow the cross of the Legion of Trickstors, (new badge), on the surveyor general, nox month. No cards

Mr. Aaron Zeckendorf, firm of A. & L. Zeckendorf, is on his way to Tucson.

DON FRANCISCO FERRERO, a gentleman now in his 70th year, recently immigrated from Hermosillo, Sonora, with his family, and intends spending the remainder of his life in Tucson. For seven years, as a captain in the army under the government of Spain, he commanded the military post which codstituted the Tucson of twenty years ago. His recollection of the past is most vivid; and he still points, with special pride, to various spots now within the suburbs of the city, whereon he fought and defeated the hostile savages of those days. He bears upon his person the scars of more than one conflict with his savage foes, and relates the experience of his eventful career as an officer of the army of the province and subsequently of that of the republic, with all the fervor that might have characterized the ambition of his thirtieth year.

The nomination of Herman Bendell, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, was confirmed by the Senate on the 13th ult. We have not learned Mr. Bendell's views on the Indian question, but will hope, while we may, that he is neither a Quaker nor a "Friend."

Capt. Chas. E. Mowry arrived from Guaymas on monday. The feeling existiog in Sonora he regards as favorable to the opening of the Guaymas freight route.

A *gente fine* ball, at Congress Hall, for which invitations have been extended to all, has been announced for Tuesday evening. It will doubtless be a nice affair

We were shown a letter from Ralston, last Sunday, which tells of an adventure had by three miners, a few days before. A few miles from the town they were attacked by a party of Indians and started for home on a double-quick, pursued by about a dozen painted redskins. The Apaches felt particularly bloodthirsty upon this occasion, keeping up the chase for more than a mile. Nobody hurt.

The nomination of Dr. Chas H Lord, as auditor, was confirmed last Tuesday. We think that there could possibly be a better appointment than this and feel sorry to aknowledge that it was by a democratic vote the confirmation was effected. Our reason for speaking thus disparagingly of this appointment is because the Doctor, as a public man, has not our confidence and we know but few men whose confidence he possesses. The Doctor may be quite scrupulous and conscientious, however, and honest men may be deceived in thinking otherwise; but this is an office the incumbent of which should have the confidence of all men

Yavapai County has suffered a slight mutilation at the hands of the Legislature. A new county has been formed by clipping a fragment from its southern border.

Letter From Florence.

Florence, Feby 1, 1871.

EDITOR ARIZONAN:—Even in this neighborhood, where men consider themselves safe from the depredations of Apache Indians we have recently had an Apache excitement which had a most unfortunate termination. Day before yesterday Clint Thompson sent his wagon out on the plain, with four mules, in charge of driver, an American, and two Papago Indians. They loaded up with hay and were on their return when they were attacked by seven Indians. The American and one Papago made their escape; the other was killed. The Indians took the animals, destroyed the harness and burned the wagon. A party of fifteen men started in pursuit of the Indians and went up the river about six miles above Florence when an unfortunate accident obliged them to abandon the pursuit. It seems that Angel Gonzales an estimable young man and well know at Tucson, got ahead of the party by some means or other, and the men who were riding in the trail discovering what they supposed to be an Indian fired on him, inflicting a wound which must certainly prove fatal. They immediately returned, procured an ambulance and brought the wounded man to Adamsville where he now lies.

Florence is prospering wonderfully. Several new houses are going up and the prospects of the settlement are still brightening.

Very truly,
A FLORENTINE.

A last effort is now in progress to procure the mitigation of the death sentence of Anthony Dorman. The necessary preparations for his execution yesterday, were completed on Thursday, and it had gone forth that he would be led on to the scaffold between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. On Thursday, however, the case was taken on appeal before the Supreme Court and the Sheriff was notified to stay the execution. The county has paid somewhere about $400 to perfect this caprice.

I. Goldberg & Co. have established a new store on the Church Plaza. This branch is under the sole management of Mr. Rosenbaum and is doing a thriving business.

Fifty-nine newspapers in the towns and cities of the Pacific Coast perished during the year 1870. Last year was evidently a sickly year for newspapers.

JNO. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE.

Mail & re... ...

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of:

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Poying card and the best brands of cigars

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

—o—

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad libitum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all species birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

☞No better lay out this side of Frisco.☜

SLANDER.

'Twas but a word—
[illegible] one willed,
[illegible] cold and stilled;
And [illegible] than death.

[illegible] poisoned blow
[illegible] hushed and low,
[illegible] wide world heard.

'Twas not one whispered—one—
[illegible] very shame,
[illegible] dare not name,
And yet the work was done.

[illegible] slight,
[illegible] one short hour,
[illegible] beneath its blight.

Cowhiding an Editor.

The *Leader* office was the scene of a lively muss this forenoon. It was nothing less than a sanguinary combat between the stalwart local of the *Leader*, Mr. Covert, and a female soothsayer "doing business" at No. 67 Broadway. Mr. Covert, impelled by a strange yearning to look into the future, visited the "parlors" of the soothsayer, and afterwards gave an account of his experiences in the columns of the *Leader*. The article did not entirely please the woman, and she stepped into the *Leader* counting-room on Friday forenoon, and expressed a desire to see its author. Mr. Covert was summoned. We have no means of knowing, but we think it safe to say that he "smelt a mice" the moment his eye fell upon the fortune-teller. But Mr. Covert was calm, there was a slight indication of cold sweat on his classic brow, and a boot-black who happened to witness the struggle thinks that the local's countenance was a little whiter complected than usual; but in a general sence we may say the Covert was calm. The soothsayer was a comely woman to look upon. She was clad in light marching order, with an unbrella under her arm, and evidently meant business Skirmishing began at once. The soothsayer advanced upon her prey. Mr. Covert swallowed several times, as through a large potato stuck in his throat, but aside from a slight attack of ague, was still unruffled. When she had got within three inches and a half of the athlete, she paused and demanded to know if he was the "black-hearted liar" who wrote that article about her place. Receiving an affirmative reply, she gave him an opportunity to retract all he said or abide the consequence.

Covert at this juncture caught the eagle eye of his boss and saw there was no chance to mince matters, and therefore refused in guttural French to go back on the article. Hostilities then opened. Both parties were in good fighting trim Mr. Covert tips the scales at about 140 and the soothsayer hasn't an ounce of superfluous flesh on her.

Round First—Soothsayer steps cautiously around Covert, and finally gets in her umbrella under the breadbasket, Covert countering on her waterfall. Parties break away, and spar for wind. Covert goes for the back hair but is neatly stopped by the umbrella, and gets a counter on the smeller. A clinch and both down; soothsayer on top. Two to one on the woman.

Round Second—Soothsayer pulls out a toy whip and advances on local. Covert comes up smiling. Beatiful display of Billingsgate. To gain time Soothsayer displays the utmost activity and science, but Covert is game and has staying qualities. Soothsayer makes a free application of whip to local's person. Another clinch, ending in a fall, Covert stock going up.

Round Third—A repetition of the others. Covert on the defensive, and taking punishment beautifully, but unable to get home on the soothsayer effectually, owing to her science and spryness. At this point the the ring is broken into by proprietor, bookkeeper, three boot-blacks, and the writer of the "original editorials," and the combatants are separated.

The battle was declared a draw, under the circumstances; but if Covert's suspenders hadn't given out, and the parties had a fair fight, we are convinced that his superior wind and bottom would have made him the winner.—*Cleveland Leader.*

F. M. HODGES.
MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson
P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whiskey and the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.
n12

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON
TO
THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.
Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.
Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.
Tucson, Jan 8, 1870. tf.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

—o—

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
s10m3

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS
BOOTS
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.
Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—:o:—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.
January 22, 1870

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville

—o:o—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps constantly on hand liquors and cigars

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER.

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871. No 6

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

FURTHER LANGUAGE FROM "TRUTHFUL."

Do I sleep? Do I dream?
Do I wonder and doubt?
Are things what they seem,
Or is vision about?
Is our civilization a failure!
Or is the Caucasian played out?

Which expressions are strong,
Yet would feebly imply
Some account of a wrong—
Not to call it a lie—
As was worked off on William, my pardner,
Which his name it was W. Nye.

He came down to the ford
On the very same day
Of the lottery, dressed
By those sharps at the Bay;
And he says to me "Truthful, how goes it?"
I replied, "It is far far, from gay—

"For the camp has gone wild
On this Lottery game
And has even beguiled
'Injun Dick' by the same,"
Which said Nye to me, "Injins is pizen—
Do you know what his number is, James?"

I replied, "7, 2,
0, 8, 4, is his hand;"
Which he started—and drew
Out a list, which he scanned;
Then he softly went for his revolver,
With language I cannot command.

Then I said "William Nye!"
But he turned upon me,
And the look in his eye
Was quite painful to see.
And he says: "You mistake; this poor Injin
I protects from such sharps as you be!"

I was shocked and withdrew;
But I grieve to relate,
When he next met my view
Injin Dick was his mate,
And the two around town was a lying
In a frightfully dissolute state.

Which the war dance they had
Round a tree at the Bend,
Was a sight that was sad;
And it seemed that the end
Would not quite justify the proceedings,
As I quiet remarked to a friend.

For that Injin he fled
The next day to his band;
And we found William spread
Very loose on the sand,
With a grin on his countenance,
And his throat cut back in his hand.

Which the same when rolled out,
We observed with surprise.
What that Injin, no doubt,
Had believed was the prize—
Them figures in red on the corner,
Which the number of notes specifies.

Was it guile, or a dream?
Is it Nye that I doubt?
Are things what they seem,
Or is vision about;
Is our civilization a failure,
Or is the Caucasian played out?

F. BRET HARTE.

Governor Scott sends a message to the South Carolina Legislature in which he puts a quietus upon the reported marauding operations of of gangs of outlaws in that State. He says he dont want any military force to help him preserve the public peace in the State. Here is another radical bugbear sent up in a balloon. —*Herald.*

An Arkansas editor apologizes for the lack of editorial matter in his paper by saying that the day has been consumed in answering challenges and arranging preliminaries to fight; that a press of editorial duties had allowed those matters to accumulate on his hands for several days, so that he had to devote considerable time to setting them all up in a lump. He assures his readers that it will not occur again as he has made such arrangements that he can give these little matters due attention whenever they occur.

A Politycal Letther.

TUCSON, Feb. 14, 1870.

MR. EDITHUR.—It was wid tares in me eyes that I read that basely letther of one Vanslooshburger, in yer paypur afore the last. Oh, murther, murdhers! That meself, Tim O'Saffordy, should be called upon to raid sich a letther forgiust his hanner, yer governor, me own cuzzint. Begorra an' I don't blave a wurrud in all he said! To impaich me cuzzint wid throyin to raise a ruckshun at a maitin of pollytishuns, an' himself a pollytishun. Agin he says, bad luck to him, says he, that he axes 'im to supporrt 'im on the dimmycratick ticket. Oh, the loyin blaggard! Phat did he mane be that at all at all? Faith an bedad an may the divel fly away wid me, if I don't blave the man is throyin to raise disturbence betune his hanner an his frinds, meself Jim O'Saffordy, or the rale owld stheck among the rest. Oh, the murdherin spalpeen! The same as if me suckind cuzzin wasn't always a dimmycrat intil he tuck a notion in his head, more power to im! to be a republican. Urreh bad luck to me now, if it was meself was in the place of me rilative, A. B. C. Safford, yer governor, if I wouldn't phwale the shkin aff av the invious spalpeen—begorra I would that! An phat do yez taink he says nixt? Bedad an he accuses me suckind cuzzint, be the same token governor of ver Territhory, av goin to pardon a man—woman I mane—that kilt and murdhered her husband entirely. Phat the blazes does me suckind cuzzin care about yer dimmycrats or yer republicans? If he's shmart enough to sell yez all and shill howld an to a good office and dash it to me, thin more power to im. Faith an bedad I talked the masher over wid me wife last night an Biddy is none o' yer fayin's that can't look beyant her finger. inds, and she says more power an long life to me cuzzint in how I am to phat he's got till he gets sumat better to ate or dhrink—an I think so meself. In the mane time, divil a one o' me'll rest till I lay me hands on that lyin blaggard wid the big Habrew name, that pinned his colers to yer paypur, and phin I do, bedad I'll taich im how to make charges forgius me suckind cuzzint.

At yer service.

TIM O'SAFFORDY, be jabers!

Court Incident.

One of the prominent ornaments of the bar, celebrated for his genial disposition, found himself about the close of the year washed ashore, high and dry, pecuniarily, in the city of Richmond, where he was forced to hang out a shingle and commence practise in a Hustings Court. One of the first cases was a youth who had been arrested at the instance of a respectable negro man of family, for having "rocked" his house, and severely injured his daughter with a stone thrown through the window.

At the examination old Pompy was put upon the stand, and proved the charge in such undeniable terms that it would have gone hard with our friend's client had it not been for the following cross examination:

Lawyer—You saw a stone come into the room where you were sitting with your daughter?

Pomp—Yes, boss.

Lawyer—Where did it strike her?

Pomp—(Silent for a while,) I don't like to tell, boss.

Lawyer—But you must tell. I demand again! Where did he strike her?

Pomp—Dat all foolishness, boss; I tell you he hit her. I dont like to tell 'fore dese ladies in court.

Lawyer—But you must answer. Where did he strike her?

Pomp—(Slowly,) On de buzzum, boss.

Lawyer—Well, how severely did it injure her?

Pomp—Oh quit dis foolishness; I ain't gwine to tell.

Lawyer—Again I must insist upon my question being answered. Did it seriously injure her?

Pomp—(in despair,) No sah, it did not injure her, but it broke three fingers of a gentleman what was payin' 'tention to her.

The case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Revival of American Commerce.

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* write as follows under date of Jan. 17:

Of the numerous steamship bills now before Congress the one introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Conklin to aid in the construction of twenty or more first class iron steamships, together with ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, docks, &c., for the buildings and maintenance, of them and to secure the government in the use of same for postal, naval and other purposes, is likely to command the strongest support. Those who have it in charge are well known and responsible shipbuilders and capitalists. The leading men of both houses who have been consulted about the provisions of the bill regard it as entirely practicable, and it is the intention of Senator Conking to have it reported from the committee on Commerce, to which it was referred, as soon as possible. The bill is drawn upon the principle that the decline of American commerce is not much owing to the depredations of the Alabama and other rebel cruisers as to the revolution which has taken place in shipbuilding during the last ten years the idea is not only to construct a a line of ships that can compete with anything on the ocean in point of speed, capacity and convenience, but to cheapen the construction of the ships. The company is first of all to purchase and equip one or more ship yards with machine shops, foundry and rolling mills, with power and facility to construct the largest class of iron ships. One million dollars of the capital of the company actually paid in is to be invested in purchasing and equipping these shipyards. The company is to construct and maintain twenty first class iron steamships. Eight of them are to be of not less than 4,000 tons, six of not less than 3,500 tons, and six of not less than 3,000 tons. Four of the ships are to be constructed and ready for sea within eighteen months after the passage of the bill, four within two years and the whole twenty ships within three years from the date of the passage of the bill. While their own steamers are being equipped the company may build four of the ships in any shipyard of the United States. The ships of the company are to carry on every voyage for thirty years the United States mails, government specie, bullion, currency, officers of the diplomatic corps and a special mail agent, on each trip free of charge to the government. In case of war the government may take any or all of the ships of the company and use them as vessels-of-war, the government to pay the company the actual value of the ships. Bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 may be issued by the company at the rate of six per cent interest, and the interest is to be paid by the government for a period of thirty years, but the government will not be held responsible for the payment of the principal. As security and in consideration of paying the interest the government is to have a first mortgage on all the real estate and ships of the company. In case of the failure of the company to perform all the duties to the government required by the provisions of the bill, the Secretary of the Navy is to take possession of the property of the company to indemnify the government for any bonds it may have endorsed at the time of such failure. The endorsement of the government is simply the promise of the government to pay the interest on the bonds for thirty years. No bonds are to be endorsed until the company has actually invested in land, works or material, for the purpose mentioned in the bill, a sum not less than one million of dollars.

The Happiest.

Says the Weld: The Happiest folks in Christendom this Christmas time apear to be the people of the State of Georgia. One editor writes that just as the polls closed on the third and last day of the election, and it was known that the heaviest Republican, district in the State had been swept, horse and foot, Congress, Legislature, and for constable, "Heaven sent down its *white* ballots all over the city and country"—meaning that the wintry flakes began to fall—and "never did snow look so beautiful." Other editors, more prosaic, tell us in solid figures of a wholesale Democratic triumph for local self government, against the bayonet, in favor of constitutional liberty; and as the night of the 22d instant saw this and assured, one may readily imagine how Christmas day came in with a new cause for thanks and hilarity, the joy of successful encounter, and thanks that an abominable oppression is now at an end. The administration with all its strength hurled itself on this State; the State thrashed it out; and the American people love fair play too well to allow a defeated robber to carry his point at last by turning pickpocket. There must be no more re-reconstruction of this three times reconstructed State.—*Examiner.*

Arizona Railroad.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has the following articles on railroads.

The shareholders of the California and Arizona Railroad Company have petitioned Congress to subsidize, as it may think best, their projected road from Wilmington, in Los Angeles county, California, to Wickenberg, in Arizona Territory, with a branch from some convenient part on the trunk, to Owen's River, striking that stream about fifty miles above Owen's Lake, making an estimated length, inclusive of branch, of about 500 miles. The petition was presented to Congress on the 6th inst, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed. From a copy of it which has reached us, we learn that the company intend constructing a substantial narrow-gauge track, on the plan that has of late been successfully introduced in Norway, England and wales, and which is particularly useful in a hilly country. The character of the route and resources of the country are set forth at length. Particular stress is laid upon the mineral resources and trade of the country through which the proposed branch will run, and we are told that the track from Wilmington to Owen's River, via Los Angeles, now gives constant employment to fifty 10 and 12-mule teams, over a heavy, difficult road, of about 275 miles long, and the weight of the bullion transferred far exceeds that of the supplies furnished. With a railroad, large quantities of ore could be profitably sent from the mines to be smelted in San Francisco.

It was stated by the projectors of the California and Arizona railroad that its cost would not exceed $10,000 per mile for a track 36 inches wide. They appear to expect a grant of lands, but to what extent is not stated in the petition, nor has any bill yet been introduced, so far as we know. The first recommendation will probably come from the Committee on Lands. A railroad on the route described would be a great public utility, but it is improbable that Congress will consent to tie up a great body of land for its benefit. Public opinion is strongly averse to further land grants and is likely to be heeded. The Southern Pacific Railroad is entitled to a grant because the Central and Northern Pacific roads have been so aided, and it is of equal importance and merit; but even in this case we hope the grant will be coupled with conditions requiring the sale of the land at government rates, in small tracts, to actual settlers or others who will occupy and improve it. Beyond this Congress ought not to go. If now railroad projects are to receive public aid at all, it should be only, as we have frequently contended, by a grant of the proceeds of the sale of land. This would be a basis of credit sufficient to start any legitimate enterprise in responsible hands.

The true secret of earthly happiness is to enjoy pleasures as they arise—for the man who can keep his eye on the bright present while it is bright, tastes the cup of sweetness prepared for him.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 18.....1871.

THE FEDERAL "RING" AGAIN.

Anthony Dorman was tried before Judge Titus of the District Court, on a charge of "murder in the first degree," and found guilty. The attorney for the defense, after the conviction of his client, believing that he could obtain evidence in the case which had not been introduced at the trial, moved for a new trial, which was denied, and the convicted was duly sentenced to be hanged. A petition was then drawn up by two prominent gentlemen, to have the death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, which was pretty generally signed, and presented to the governor who promptly refused to commute the sentence. The last hope of the friends of the convicted seemed to have been abandoned at this point, and preparations for the execution proceeded to completion. A new gallows was erected at an expense of a couple hundred dollars—even the coffin was ordered, made and delivered to the sheriff. The two friends of the convicted, we are told, determined to try a last resourse, armed with two hundred dollars, waited on the Secretary, and sought his interposition. This had the desired effect; and the day immediately preceding that appointed for the execution, the Sheriff was notified to stay the proceedings, as the case had been appealed to the Supreme Court. Upon what grounds the case has been so referred few seem to understand, but as Secretary Bashford is a deep lawyer he can probably point to some clause that will justify the *transaction*.

Now, in all this, it has not been our intention to attach censure to the part taken by the friends of the convicted to procure the mitigation of his sentence, as they acted from motives of mercy alone, and were, unquestionably, conscientious in their endeavor; and in a matter of life or death, we maintain that, even after conviction, if a reasonable suspicion be entertained that the doomed man may be innocent, or if guilty of a crime that he has not wilfully rendered himself so, such suspicion or doubt should be properly weighed and respected. If upon reconsideration, under such circumstances, it should be shown that not sufficient evidence has been brought forth to criminate the accused, and he be acquitted, then the public will rest satisfied, and society will not be endangered; but in this case, wherein a new trial was denied from want of sufficient grounds, and in which an appeal has afterwards been taken without any known grounds, the effect upon the public mind is anything but desirable. It is simply laying the foundation for mob law; and so strong is the feeling now existing against this apparent act of evasion, that, while the people are neither blood-thirsty nor lawlessly inclined, we should not be surprised to witness the assemblage of a vigilance committee and see its vengeance meted out in the next aggravated case of murder that may happen in this neighborhood. The operation of mob law is not a condition of affairs to be encouraged; and statutory law indifferently administered is about the best nourishment for mob law.

Another objectionable feature of this proceeding is the needless expense entailed upon the county. Why was not this conclusion arrived at before the Supreme Court had adjourned, and before an additional 350 or 400 dollars—expended in making preparations for the execution—had been heaped upon the county? Had the case "on appeal" been taken before the Supreme Court while the same was in session, three weeks ago, the matter might now be at rest; and if grounds for his acquittal could have been discovered the man might be at liberty; or if nothing could be brought forth for his vindication or extenuation then the law would have had its course, the county would have been freed of useless expense, and the people would feel secure under the protective arm of law.

If capital punishment may not be meted out to those convicted of the crime of which it is the penalty, then, why permit it to incumber the statutes. It is not the act of mercy which men combine in denouncing, but it is this degradation of law, which seems to license murder and set at nought the value of human life.

A batch of 200 recruits, principally for the infantry companies now serving in Southern Arizona, arrived from California on Saturday. They seem to have borne the fatigues of a long, cheerless march, remarkably well.

THE FREIGHT ROUTES TO ARIZONA.

We stated in our last issue that the opening of the Guaymas route to private freight, seemed very probable. An examination and comparison of the various routes now open, and conceding that via Guaymas as one of them, would probably interest most of our readers in Arizona; but it should interest, still more, the merchants of San Francisco, as it is an established fact that freight to this point can be delivered at cheaper rates from New York than from San Francisco. Had the merchants of San Francisco devoted one half the time, money and influence toward opening the Guaymas route that they have expended in building roads in Southern California and Arizona, we might, at present, be receiving all our freight through Sonora; and the trade of Southern Arizona might have remained in the hands of the San Francisco merchants. These roads were made with a view to enable the said merchants to compete with the increasing traffic by the Kansas Pacific Railroad; but it is now evident that all this time, labor and expense have gone for nought, as every mile added to this railroad in our direction, will call for additional outlays and improvements on the San Diego road. The rates per pound on these three routes, in coin, are as follows:

San Fran'co to Tucson, via Guaymas, 5cts.
" " " " S. Diego, 14cts.
New York " " " Kit Carson, 12cts.

The difference in time would be slightly in favor of the San Diego route; the safety of goods is probably in favor of the Guaymas route. We see, therefore, that there is a difference of 7 cents per pound in favor of the Southern route, as opposed to the Kansas railroad; and yet, with this percentage in their favor, San Franciscans have permitted a valuable trade to go from them, without making an effort in the right direction to retain it. It is strange that a body of merchants should, in toto, so ignore their own interests as to allow a trade so valuable to pass from them without a struggle.

With an excellent road which the inhabitants keep in repair without asking any aid from anyone, a healthy climate, all the security of life and property which it is possible to have in a border country, and nearly ten cents per pound on freight, in their favor, yet San Francisco "can't see it."

Not only has San Francisco lost the trade of the merchants of Southern Arizona, but with it has also lost the shipments and purchases of ores that otherwise must have found their way to them. We can freight ores from Tucson to Guaymas, by railroad trains, at about $25 per ton, while, by the San Diego route, at ten cents per pound return freight, it would cost us $200. No mine can afford to pay this amount on crude ores.

With Southern Arizona it is a struggle for life; the Guaymas route must be opened and San Francisco must help to drive the wedge.

PROPOSED RAID INTO MEXICO.

If in the following statement, contained in a letter to the New Mexican dated Ralston, January 27th, there is any truth whatever, it is somewhat surprising that here, almost on the border of Sonora, we should be in total ignorance of such a gigantic conspiracy. It would appear, however, that a well-planned filibustering expedition is ready to march across the line and take possession of Sonora and thence extend its operations into the neighboring States:

The command, it is now positively asserted, will be given to a gentleman who occupied a prominent military position in the Union army during the late rebellion, he having already signified his intention of accepting, and will at once secure the aid and co-operation of many of those officers as well as soldiers, who served under him previously. A confederate officer, now residing in Texas, will join the expedition with a detachment of cavalry at least five hundred strong, to be well mounted and armed with carbines of the most approved pattern. This part of the expedition will rendezvous somewhere in the vicinity of El Paso, and be ready to cross the line at a word.

Already a large number have been collected in Lower California, while no inconsiderable force is ready to cross at once into Sonora, which is to be the main point of attack. The filibusters have in their number men who are well acquainted with the roads and points in the country to be invaded, and appear to be confident of success. They claim that the anti-Juarez governor of Sonora (who has been fighting the regular governor for several years past with varying success is ready to join them with a large force of Mexicans and Indians, and that he has already collected large stores of provisions for the use of the expedition. A vessel with a cargo of arms arrived not long since at the port of Guaymas, and passed the customs officers without suspicion; these arms, is now alleged, are in the hands of the rebel Mexican governor, having been safely smuggled into the interior.

The filibusters claim that the conquest of Sonora is certain and easy of accomplishment with the aid they will receive from the anti-Juarez faction and; even if they should be unsuccessful in other operations here they will have a secure foothold and place of retreat, and as the proper time arrives push their conquest south.

SHAME!

The Rocky Mountain *News* has a short article by which it is intended to show that Gen. Lee died of "Remorse" conceived through the part he took in the late rebellion. It is needless to state that this cowardly charge against the dead is not established by any fact or reasonable deduction. The following extract will show the character of the argument from which it is intended to prove that Remorse carried this great and good man down to the grave:

"But he must always have had the most painful distrust of the rightfulness of his position, and we believe that, when the whole truth comes out, it will appear that this distrust, and the feeling that he was acting the traitor to a government that had educated and honored him, and with no good cause, had more to do with the moral cause of his illness and death than anymere cares of the war itself."

It is a simple and easy matter to malign the dead; but it is neither a noble nor a brave impulse that will influence the editor of a popular journal thus to pour gall into the cup of sorrow which remains for the relatives of the deceased.

Of the removal of the military supply Depot from Tucson to Fort Yuma there is now no longer a single doubt. We understand that Asst. Quartermaster Col. Lee, has received orders to this effect, and that the freight contractors have received instructions to forward no more supplies beyond Yuma.

The News.

VERSAILLES, February 3.

The delivery of arms has commenced at Severn.

Emperor William will be in Berlin by the 5th at the latest. He leaves Versailles to-morrow.

The whole army of investment will march through the Arc de Triomphe, Avenue de l'Imperatrice, Rue de Rivoli and Rue St. Antone, simply for the purpose of passing through Paris.

The feeling against Gambetta is increasing. A complete repulse has taken place between him and the Paris Government.

Paris February 4.—Intense suffering prevails. Hundreds die daily of starvation. The quantity of food received is wholly inadequate.

Favre having resigned the Ministry of the Interior, will remain as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Versailles, Feb. 3.—A special correspondent, who has been inside Paris since the investment, came out to-day, and returned to-night. He says: the Commencement of Montrouge has committed suicide. The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops will not enter Paris; they are not ignorant of the full terms of the capitulation, so it is believed that the guns in the forts will not be taken away by the enemy. The price of provisions has not yet been lowered. Of one hundred thousand horses, in Paris, sixty-six thousand have been killed for food. The exchange of wounded and prisoners is proceeding to-day, at the gates of Versailles. The Inspector General of the English corps, carrying provisions for relief of the French, entered the city yesterday. Price of gold daily rising.

The authorities of Versailles now allow letters from Paris to be forwarded.

Bordeaux, February 4.—Pelletin, Garnier, Pages, and Emmanuel Arago arrived this morning.

The prefect of Lyons received 10,000 Lorraine and Alsatians yesterday.

Paris, Feb. 5.—A decree, signed by all ministers here, has been promulgated annulling Gambetta's decree on electoral disabilities. It maintains the supremo authority of the Paris Government, and, declares that the elections shall be unretrenched.

It is believed neither the Government of National Defence, the Red Republicans, nor the Imperialists have any chance of carrying the elections. The public favor the moderate party condemn the weakness of the Government, and complain they were not consulted on the capitulation and armistice.

Bordeaux, Feb. 6.—Members of the Government from Paris have arrived.

Telegraphed to the prefects, last night, the decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of 21st January relative to electoral disqualification, as incompatible with the principles of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of 23d maintained.

London, Feb. 7.—Calais advices to-day state that the Prussians obstruct the revictualling of Paris. Nine trains were detained at Amiens, although the line is clear. It is said the Germans are satisfied that France will refuse their terms of peace, and consequently seize provisions for own use.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block,
FOR ARIZONA.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office (No. 703 Market street, San Francisco, California), by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, M., THURSDAY, March 30th, 1871 (when they will be opened), for the suply and delivery at each and every one of the Military posts which are now or which hereafter may be established in Arizona Territory (Camp Colorado excepted), of all the Beef and Mutton, live or slaughtered, that may be required for the troops stationed thereat, during the year commencing July 1st, 1871, and ending June 30th, 1872. Proposals to express prices in currency. The supply will probably amount to about

2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETHERS.

Copy of the present contract and detailed instructions to bidders can be obtained at this office, and at the offices of the A. C. S. at Wilmington, California; any Military posts in Arizona Territory; Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Antonio, Texas; Portland, Oregon; Omaha, Nebraska; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; St. Louis, Missouri; and Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals will be received for one or any number of posts.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all bids.

M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Col., A. C. G. S.

Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California, Jan. 5th, 1871.
18f4t.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commis'n

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,

By the Package Only.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

☞No attention paid to orders for goods, if there is no provision made for payment.☜

Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment

Consignments solicited

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive *prompt and faithful* attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Dissolution!

KIT CARSON, COLORADO, January 1st, 1871.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Webster, Musick, & Cuniffe and also of Musick, Cuniffe & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the firms is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. M. WEBSTER.
C. E. MUSICK.
H. J. CUNIFFE.

The business of the late firm will be continued by Chas. E. Musick, under the firm name of
CHAS. E. MUSICK & CO.

Having disposed of our interest in the late firms of Webster, Musick & Cuniffe, and Musick, Cuniffe & Co, to Mr. Chas. E. Musick, would take pleasure in fully recommending him to the patrons of the late firms and the community at large.

J. M. WEBSTER.
4f4t. H. J. CUNIFFE.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
s10m3

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 18.....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

News from Tubac about the beginning of the week is to the effect that the Apaches have made another raid in that neigborhood. "It is one satisfaction," says our informant, who owns a deserted farm there, "that there is little or nothing remaining for them to carry off."

Mr. E. Wood, of the firm of Archibald & Wood, left for San Francisco by Monday's stage.

"Limber Richard" continues to crowd the mails with his franked documents. Wherever a gutter has formed by the side of the street, there the name of "Richard" will catch the eye, scrawled on an envelope. No hand is ever extended to haul it forth from its kindred filth; and there it lies, a striking instance of "the right man in the right place."

The very best wines and liquors ever brought to the country are those offered for sale by the genial and obliging Fried:

Port six years old—think of it!
Green Seal Champagne—buy it!
Veuve Cliquot Ponsardin—drink it!
Boenekamp Bitters—use it! use it!!

The very superior flavor of the coffee served at the Stevens House is owing to the manner in which it is prepared: the kitchen is supplied with a coffee condenser—J. Hart's Patent.

Col, Lee, A. Q. M. at this depot, left for San Diego by Wednesday's stage.

The ball, at Congress Hall, came off on Tuesday evening as arranged. The number of sandwiches consumed, we are assured, was quite alarming to contemplate.

The bill adopting a registry law for Arizona passed the House on Monday by a majority of four votes. The ayes were Messrs. Anderson, Fitzgerald, Goodwin, Melvin, Mercer, Morgan, O'Neil, Romano, Taylor and Wilson; Messrs. Bidwell, Brinley, Elias, Fowler, Smith and Dobbins voted "No." It will be observed that the Yuma members opposed this bill; they wish to run up a majority of about three times the vote of their county, for some aspiring carpet-bagger, at the election in 1872.

J. W. Byers has opened a saloon in Leopoldo's brick building, and is doing a rushing business. The "tiger" is caged in one of the second-story rooms, and scores of men and boys assemble every night to fight the animal.

WONDERFUL ACCOMMODATION:—This county furnishes two gallowses for the special accommodation of those persons convicted of capital crime One is a female gallows, or gallows for the execution of murderesses, the other a male gallows, or gallows for the execution of murderers. The female gallows is in the jail yard, and cost $300; the male gallows is in the court-house yard, and cost $150. The female gallows was erected for the execution of a woman who shot her husband, about two and a half years ago; the male gallows was erected about two weeks since, for the execution of Anthony Dorman. The murderess, although convicted, didn't hang; and Anthony Dorman, although convicted, will be presumed innocent for another year. Hence, gallowses in Tucson are more ornamental than useful; but still they may be rendered useful in the manner we propose: Let the supervisors have them removed to the center of the plaza, with seats suspended from their beams by means of ropes, this done, the urchins may enjoy an agreeable pastime, at playing "swing." Thus trained up to swing from the gallows, they will grow up toward manhood, forgetful of its terrors; and when, in the course of events, they become governors and secretaries, will not, through chicken-heartedness, set aside a court decision which dooms a criminal to swing. It is a most miserable rule that wont work both ways; but this one will. It is worth trying.

The week now closing has been remarkably quiet. Nobody killed, nobody badly whipped, only one man "busted up" in business, no man eloped with some other man's female goods, no woman ran off with some other woman's masculine property, no fisticuffs, no dog fights, no earthquakes, no volcanic eruption of the Picacho, few printer's bills paid, and no *adobe* house burned into cinders. The week has been strangely calm, and had it not been for that sandwich ball on Tuesday night, the town would probably have perished of monotony.

When shall we obtain a respite from the ravages of "blind wells?" Men and boys occasionally tumble into those dead falls and there remain until discovered by accident, when they are hauled up by ropes. It is sheer nonsense for a man to set up a howl for aid after he has landed at the bottom of one of those mantraps; nobody will hear his howl, as he is frequently 20 or 30 feet below the surface of the earth; or, should the voice of the incarcerated victim happen to reach the ears of some one in the immediate vicinity of the well, it will seem to proceed from his boots, or, as likely, from the atmosphere immediately around his head—in either case his puzzled imagination will picture a pair of cloven hoofs, a spear-pointed tail and a few other peculiarities said to distinguish an omnipresent individual, and he rushes from the spot, in mortal terror. We came nigh losing a doctor in one of those holes, on Wednesday night. He walked in by accident and reposed in about two feet of water, over night. He felt quite chilly next morning, and suffered much from want of sleep. Seriously, those villainous holes should be closed up or fenced in.

THE LEE & SCOTT MINE:—This mine, which is located in the immediate vicinity of of Tucson is about to be opened up and worked on a large and expensive scale. The leading spirit of the enterprise is Capt. Chas. E. Mowry, to whose thrift and energy in this as well as in other speculations having for their object the advancement of the interests of Arizona, too much credit cannot be attached. Already a corps of workmen have been employed and operations will commence immediately. At present it is the intention to have the ore hauled to Guaymas, Sonora, and shipped thence to San Francisco. We are placed to observe, in the ready aid which they extend to this enterprise, the good sense and public spirit evinced by a few of our merchants, more particularly of the firm of E. N. Fish & Co. The development of this mine, like all speculations, is a risk; but in this case the chances seem vastly in favor of the parties engaged. Should the enterprise prove unprofitable, (and it is not likely to do so), no other man interested will lose more, or as much, as will Mr. Mowry—and that a non-resident of Arizona should be willing to take chances for the benefit of the Territory is about the best reason why those living and holding property here should assist. We have heard it said, "Nature intended that the Mowry family should have a patent for Arizona," and would remark in this connection that if they have not already got this patent the record of the Messrs. Mowry, in connection with Arizona, for the past ten years, entitles them to it.

The report of the committee appointed to collect evidence with regard to Indian depredations, was read, at a mass meeting of the citizens, on Thursday evening. After its adoption, by an unanimous vote, speeches were made by Dr. J. T. Alsap, Dr. Phillips and Judge H. H. Carter. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

A Question.

TUCSON, Feb. 14, 1870.

EDITOR ARIZONAN—SIR: As we have not "much attorneys" in Tucson who will give legal opinions upon some subjects, and as editors are generally pretty well posted, I wish to ask you an important legal question: Does a grand jury perjure itself when, in the forenoon, after a thorough investigation, it can find no bill and dismisses the case, but afterwards, during recess, its members meet with corrupt, perjured villains on the street who urge them to find a bill, and when they return to the jury room do as they have been instructed: do any of those innocent lambs perjure themselves? Please tell me if you know, for I think I pity them. DUFFIELD.

It appears to us that this question may be very readily answered: A case presenting no other features than those specified, may implicate men who will claim for it a less ugly name than perjury; but it would certainly require very acute legal dodging to establish such claim.

TRUSLY: Holding that a drunken, lazy loafer is about the most contemptible production of creative power, respectable men *should* feel a dislike to have their names even uttered from the lips of one of these. WEDNESDAY.

THOS. P. DUFFICY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Office in Warner's Building
TUCSON, A. T.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad libitum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

No better lay out this side of Frisco.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky		Fine Hennessy Brandy	
A. A. A.	"	" French Cognac	"
O. K. B.	"	" Peach	"
Old Rye	"	Holland & Old Tom gin.	
Bourbon	"		

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.

Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

GEORGE S. HUCKE, Proprietor.

ESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress Stree

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand.

Tucson, Jan. 26, 71. tf.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars

Free! Freee!?

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

The Biggest Hog in New York.

[From the New York Sun of Jan. 3d.]

The porter of a leading ship chandler in the routine of his duties, one day last week, called at the tradesmen's National bank, at Reade and Broadway. As he passed out he noticed a piece of yellow paper in the half melting snow, which had been trampled by many feet He picked it up; and seeing that it was a check of some short, slipped into his overcoat pocket, to be examined at leisure. It turned out to be a gold check for $239, with the indorsement of ——. The next day when he visited the Bank he showed the paper to the receiving clerk, who at once identified it as the property of——. "That's the owner" said he, pointing to a gentleman who was just passing through the swinging doors; "run after him and give it to him."

Before the finder could reach the loser, the latter had entered his own office. The porter told his story and handed over the check, expecting perhaps a reward, but certainly at the least to be thanked. Mr.——, regarded him with a heavy frown, and stormed out:

"What do you mean, sir, by retaining this check for twenty four hours; you ought to have returned it to me at once."

"I did not know what it was; sir," replied the man, until I cleaned it and as my master's place of business is in Front street and I was busy all day, I didn't get a chance to return it till I came to the bank this morning"

"You ought to have left it with the bank, sir. You had no business to come to me fishing for a reward."

"Why, the bank clerk told me to bring it to you personally," expostulated the porter.

"Then he's a d—d fool, I don't want any more words about it. John (this was to his clerk), show that man the way out."

"I can find it without showing from either him or you; and let me tell you, Mr. ——, that you are the biggest hog in New York State, if it *is* Christmas."

Drunken Birds.

The mocking bird of Florida is described as a rather dissipated character. He forages about, singing in his neighbors vineyard while he robs him, until the berries of the Pride-of-China tree are ripe, and then he proceeds to have a regular frolic, acquires a habit of intoxication, and gets as drunk as a lord. It is curious to see a flock of these birds at this time. They become perfectly tipsy, and fly round in the most comical manner, hiccoughing and staggering just like men mixing up all sorts of songs and interrupting each other in the most impudent manner, without any regard to the politeness, and decorum that usually mark the intercourse of all well bred society, whether of birds or men. They will fly about promiscuously, intrude on domestic relation, forget the way home, and get into each others' nests and families, just like the lords of creation. After the berries are all gone, and the yearly frolic is over, they look very penitent, make many good resolutions, join the temperance society, and never indulge again until the next season comes round, and the berries are rip once more.

An exchange relates the following which took place at the recent election in Macon, Georgia:

Non-voter offers a ballot.

Inspector—We cannot take your vote Madam.

Nor Voter—Why not? I can read and write and understand perfectly the political issues involved in this election, I pay city and county assessments and internal revenue taxes. I keep a store, buy and sell goods, sign checks, and give receipts.

Inspector—We know all that madam, but we cannot take your vote.

Exit Non-Voter.

Voter appears and offers a ballot.

Inspector—What is your name.

Voter—I dunno, massa. I'se sometimes called Ole Jo, but most allers Ole Cuss.

Inspector—What is your age?

Voter—Look a-yere, massa, I'se jes a hundred.

Inspector—Where was you born?

Voter—Golly, I dunno dat. My ole massa said I wasn't born at all, but dat I jes cum yer on a flat boat.

Inspector—Take his ballot.

—*Ex.*

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts. TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

——consisting of——

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

OAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best *California* **Wine** and **Brandy.**

——likewise——

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

n12

United States Mail,

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMET, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of March 1st, 1871, (to be decided by the 30th), for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1871, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes in the Territory Arizona, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

No. 17213 From Blue Water to Florence, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blue Water Saturday at 8 a. m;
Arrive at Florence by 12 m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Blue Water by 5 p. m.

17214 From Sacatone to Florence 22 miles and back. once a week.
Leave Sacatone Fridays at 7 a m;
Arrive at Florence by 5 p m;
Leave Florence Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sacatone by 5 p m.

17215 From Pima Village to Phœnix, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pima Village Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 7 p. m;
Leave Phœnix Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Pima Village by 7 p m.

17216 From Maricopa Wells to Phœnix, 26 miles and back once a week.
Leave Maricopa Wells Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Phœnix by 6 p m;
Leave Phœnix Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Maricopa Wells by 6 p m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of Sept. 30, 1869, & of this date, inviting proposals for mail service in Nevada Utah & Colorado, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail proposals, Territory of Arizona," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.
j14t4 *Postmaster General.*

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N.M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods saleable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Hon. Secretary authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-Chief, at the request of the undersigned. All persons having legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

——BY——

CHARLES ADAMS

Main Street, Adamsville.

——:oo o:——

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. & LEVIN & CO.

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O M. & Express Co., are now

running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.
Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. IV. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871 No 7

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

F. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2,00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

Agency.

L. P. Fisher of San Francisco is the only authorized agent for the ARIZONAN, on the Pacific coast.

SMOKING SONG.

Floating away, like the fountain's spray,
Or the snow-white plume of a maiden,
The smoke-wreaths rise to the star-lit skies
With blissful fragrance laden.

Chorus.

Then smoke away, till a golden ray
Lights up the dawn of the morrow;
Each cheerful cigar, like a shield will bar
The blows of care and sorrow.

The leaf burns bright, like the gems of light
That float in the braids of beauty,
And nerves each heart for the hero's part,
On the battle-plain of duty.

Chorus.—Then smoke away, &c,

In the thoughtful gloom of his darkened room
Sits the child of song and story; [bright,
His pipe burns light, for his pipe beams
And his dreams are all of glory.

Chorus.—Then smoke away, &c.

In the roaring fire sits the grey-haired sire,
And his arms around him;
And he sits beneath, in that quaint old hall,
While many a curls float around him.

In the days of grand of our native land,
When freedom's conflict ended,
The pipe of peace brought sweet release
From toil and terror blended.

Chorus.—Then smoke away, &c.

The dark-eyed train of the maids of Spain,
'Neath their arbor shades trip lightly;
And a gleaming cigar, like a new-born star,
In the clasp of their lips burns brightly.

Chorus.—Then smoke away, &c.

It warms the soul, like the blushing bowl,
With its rose-red burden streaming;
And it drowns in bliss, like the first warm kiss
From the lips with rosebuds teeming.

The husband of a lady of fiery temper says that on the morning he was warned of her temper. To test the accuracy of the information, one evening, as he sat next to her at dinner, he managed cleverly to jog the servant's elbow as a plate of mock-turtle soup was offered her, which, of course, was upset over the young lady's white dress of tulle lace. No complaint not even a frown having been evinced, the delighted suitor concluded that what he had heard was a mistake, and the marriage took place. But soon the lady's real character displayed itself—as is always the case after marriage—and his wife, like a fiery, human Stromboli, was subject to fiery eruptions every ten minutes on an average.

"How is it my dear," said the happy husband, "that having such a ruffianly temper you stood the ordeal by soup so well?"

"Why," said she, "I may have appeared indifferent at the time, but you should only have gone into my room a little while after, and seen the marks of my teeth in the bed-post,"

A Boston Girl the Cause of the War.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

His Majesty, Don Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage eighteen months ago with Miss E. Hensler, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art who had discovered her precocious talent for music and her fine voice. After completing her studies abroad she returned to the United States, but faled to reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise. Seeking another field for professional success she went again to Europe and in 1860 became attached to the opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity and other charms.

Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg, who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage, the Duke of saxe-Coburg conferred upon her the title of Countess d'Edla, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the part, or with her American nativity. Although the Court and society of Lisbon were at first inclined to rebel against this Mesalliance, as it was called, they have since become fully reconciled, and the Countess to-day occupies a position only second to that of the actual Queen. Her husband, naturally enough, exerted all his influence to accomplish this result, and he has been well seconded by the tact and talent of the person most immediately concerned in establishing social distinction. That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues, to induce Don Fernando to accept the throne of Spain is no secret. They were urged with unusual zeal, and were seconded by the support of the British and and French Governments. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and an effort in that direction, made in the early part of 1869, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. There is the best reason for believing that his decision on this subject coincided with the opinion if not with the direct counsel of the present Countess. His connection with the Spanish throne was considered concluded by that emphatic refusal. But after the marriage came social embarrassment and new ideas, which the Government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Don Fernando, by the temptation of rich honors for his wife, who, by by a transition to the court of Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach his Majest with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject; so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last spring. Don Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his hearth, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants.

After some discussion, the Government accepted the condition, with this modification: "Except, if in the course of time the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," etc. Don Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish constitution accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submitting that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occuppied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally, they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure. But persons who are familiar with the facts, attribute the rupture to another and very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Don Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was present. His Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain. After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any tittle, distiction, or donation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace, to which the Countess replied: "So far so good; but His Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a Duchess, or grandee, or have any other title, but as 'Queen, never, never!"

This took place on the 13th of July and when the conference were going on, there was a perfect understanding that the refusal of of Don Fernando to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish Government intended to turn to His Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of Hohenzollern, if the negotiations completely failed. As soon as it became certain that there was no probability of inducing Don Fernando to go to Madrid, unless the Countess d'Edla was recognized as Queen, the offer was made to Hohenzollern. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.

Summary Justice in Lower California.

Cor. San Diego Union.

On the night of December 13th [illegible] 14 in number, were stolen from [illegible] About the 15th of January I heard that a band of horses had been taken by the [illegible] San Rafael, and I determined to go there, and arrived on the afternoon of the day after leaving San Diego. I learned that my horses had been recovered and the thieves arrested, some three weeks before, but that few hours after they were brought to the town made their escape, and returned to [illegible] where they stole 75 more horses, and [illegible] the animals they were then encamped in the mountains, about 30 miles from San Rafael. The officer of police had sent out a party to arrest them and had taken my horses (as they were in fine condition) to mount his men, so I had to await their return.

During the four days I [illegible] visited the mines and [illegible] the biggest quartz ledges and finest quartz I ever saw. San Rafael is about 27 miles from the port of Ensenada with a good wagon road to that place. Nearly all the supplies for the miners come to Ensenada by sea, and are thence brought to San Rafael in wagons and on pack mules in one day.

On the third day of our stay Governor Sosa and other officials arrived, in company with Mr Fowler of San Diego. The same night the ponce party came in with 75 stolen horses and four of the robbers.

The Governor said the thieves must die at 8 o'clock the following morning. At the time appointed nearly all the population of the place gathered round the prison door. A guard was stationed, of ten armed men, with the Sheriff. The Governor ordered the prisoners brought out. They had not been told that they were to die, and they came out looking quite cheerful, thinking, no doubt, they were to be taken to Santo Tomas. One was a tall, fine-looking fellow, and had a wife and child who stood near in the crowd. Another I recognized as a man who had begged bread of my wife the day before he stole my horses. One was a mere boy. The Governor now ordered the sheriff to take the prisoners out and "execute them as robbers thieves and bandits." Then there was a terrible scene. The tall, handsome villain, (who had, in times past, come to this same village and stolen away women) became a perfect cur, and begged terribly for his life; his wife, with her child clasped in her arms, begged also; he offered the governor $3,000 for a reprieve of 20 days; but the Governor was firm—immovable as a rock. The boy was pardoned on account of his youth. The rest were marched to meet their death. The three wretched men were placed in line, their backs to the firing party; a brief order, a rattle from the soldiers carbines and all was over. The bodies were allowed to lie on the hill side for a few hours and then buried. Thus the career of three of the most notorious murderers and bandits in the country has been cut short.

The proceeding was summary, but it was just. The thieves were known to be guilty and were taken with the stolen animals in their possession, and no time or money was wasted in obtaining further proof, and bringing them to punishment.

I recovered eight of my best horses, the rest having been run down. To those who may lose their stock as I did, I would say, that, if they will apply to the proper authorities of Lower California, every assistance possible will be rendered. Americans are apt to form unfavorable opinions of the Mexican character by coming in contact with a few bad men of that nation, but I believe that the educated and [illegible] will compare favoeably with the best people of other nations. W. S. E.

The Yankee.

[illegible] Southern humor, a Southern paper pays the enterprising New Englander as follows:

A mountain of granite appears rather a [illegible] subject to deal with, but the Yankee will [illegible] and lo! the granite becomes gold in the vaults of the Commonwealth Bank in Boston.

[illegible] presents a cheerless and chilly [illegible] the eye, but the Yankee, nothing [illegible] will have up its crystal masses, and [illegible] glitters in diamonds upon [illegible] frozen-locked spouse.

[illegible] Yankee layeth down his hand [illegible] forth.

[illegible] over he turneth his spade [illegible] up.

[illegible] by his chimney corner [illegible] and thou, his chaso one [illegible] and his dreams which thoughts are [illegible].

What was the tree, it may be, in form and [illegible]

[illegible] one her a baby-jumper [illegible] machine, but he writeth [illegible] patent office at Washington [illegible] in his pocket in [illegible] at Philadelphia.

[illegible] Yankee coineth not only [illegible] cents, the tollies, the [illegible] others, are moreover all good to [illegible]

[illegible] mermaids" and "sea serpents," [illegible] up in his iron chest heaps of gold [illegible]

He makes [illegible] and wheaten bread which [illegible] asthma, hydrocephalus, [illegible] low fever, and presently [illegible] a great house on the banks of the Hudson.

When a sudden delirium seizeth all the world, [illegible] them to emigrate in floods to [illegible] he launcheth his fleet of transports for the [illegible], or buildeth a railroad in that direction, regardless of what is at the other end.

He [illegible] castles in the air, but he [illegible] his neighbors to build the same, and out of the proceeds grow up to him palatial castles upon the earth. Such is Midas—the Midas without the long ears—the cool, acute, sagacious, calculating Yankee.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 25.....1871.

THE RAILROAD.

It would now seem pretty safe to conclude that the Thirty-Second Parallel R. R. Bill will pass Congress at this session, but with this proviso; that no subsidy will be granted to any connecting line—the grants of land applying only to the main trunk road. A very liberal franchise has already been granted by the Central Government of Mexico, for a railroad between Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and the boundary line of Arizona. There will therefore remain to connect the main trunk road with this branch, which will give us an outlet on the Gulf, a distance of 60 or 70 miles. We think that when the time for action shall have arrived there will be found in Southern Arizona sufficient enterprise to fill this gap, from the main trunk to the Mexican boundary line.

It is not improbable that the main road may pass through Tucson, and by the exercise of a little foresight and energy the connecting line South might also have its terminus here—giving us at once a commanding position as a railroad centre.

"BILKED" AGAIN.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* of January 24th publishes the report of Prof. Eilers upon the Mineral resourses of Arizona. Had that gentleman, during his visit to Arizona, extended his observations South of the Gila river his report would have been of much greater interest. The people of Arizona had supposed that it was the *duty* of Mr. Eilers to extend his observations throughout the whole Territory, nor have they as yet learned to think otherwise; but be that question as it may, one thing is certain, that the professor visited a few mines in Northern Arizona, and never put in an appearance at any of the mines or mining districts South of the Gila. His reports regarding the few mines he visited, we know to be reliable, and hence regret his precipitate flight from Arizona—without so much as deigning to visit the mines of this Southern section—the oldest and most famous in the Territory.

However reluctantly we may do so, it is nevertheless our duty, therefore, to pronounce Mr. Eilers a great bilk.

THE REASONS WHY.

As a reason that should influence our government to maintain a strong military force in Arizona we mentioned, a few weeks since, besides the depredations of hostile savages, the condition of settlers along the Gila, periodically depredated upon by Mexican banditti. Another good reason is suggested by the Central City *Register* in commenting upon the systematic smuggling carried on along the American frontier throughout the extent of the "free zone." It says:

This free zone extends from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the head of the Gulf of California, and in fact, covers nearly the whole United States border. The contraband trade is carried on by all nationalities, but chiefly by the Mexicans, many of the prominent officials being directly or indirectly engaged in the traffic. The goods thus smuggled through into the United States are those luxuries upon which our Government lays the heaviest tariff, such as Havana cigars and costly liquors. The trade is said to be extending all over western Texas and to such a degree as to affect the revenue to the amount of some millions per year. It would require a large force of officers to watch our whole Mexican frontier extending as it does nearly 600 miles, and would require a military force to support the civil authorities. The only way open to stop this wholesale attack upon our revenue, is to induce the Mexican Government, by argument or threat, to make such traffic illegal or impossible. All complaints from the State Department have so far been treated by the Mexican Congress with contempt and insult There is a feeling in some quarters that we should quit throwing glass and try the virtue of stones.

The Democratic party has organized in a very straightforward and effective manner, and evinces much foresight in its organization. Two chairmen have been appointed and the committee is empowered to fill vacancies that my happen to occur through the death or absence of a member. This precaution, in any other county might seem unnecessary; but, in Arizona, where the inhabited points are so widely separated, conveyance from place to place so precarious and life so uncertain, the precaution is, in the highest degree, commendable.

WHAT'S BEHINDTHE SCENES?

We see by our different exchanges and by information collected from individuals from the neigboring republic, that the sloops of War Cyane and Ossipee are stationed at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, and also that a company of artillery is ordered to San Diego. An occasional visit from a man-of-war to any of the Mexican ports where American interests are at stake is about all that American citizens expect from their government; and even in troublous times on the Mexican coast it is seldom that a vessel of war is *stationed* even at the principal ports. Now, from some unknown cause, which our readers most conjecture, there are two ships in Magdalena Bay.

Another point upon which our reader may exercise their judgment is this: We are not at war with any maritune power that it should be deemed necessary to fortify San Diego, nor are the inhabitants going to revolt, nor does Arizona intend to secede, nor can we fight the Apache to advantage with artillery. What then are those cannons for, and whither their destination.

A short time since, the Mexican minister telegraphed to the consul of Mexico in San Francisco that "there is but one port of entry in Lower California, viz: La Paz, and all merchandise entered except at that port is liable to confiscation." Can this direct and concise telegram have caused so large a display of armed force, or shall we go further for the causes. If the object is simply colonization it could be accomplished much more easily and to better advantage by peaceable settlers without such a display of heavy guns. If there is some political movement beneath it it is time it showed itself. It is well known that the acute and irrepressible Ben. Butler, whose sublime impudence amounts almost to genius, is at the head of this movement, and under his guiding hand we may expect strange developments. We should like to know, however, what class of agricultural implements is served to the settlers — whether the pruning hooks may not readily convertible into swords, and if they intend to sow their fields by the aid of metrailleuses,

TOO LATE.

Richard has "gone back" on his friends. We have not learned at what particular point the treachery has been discovered, but we have heard Richard denounced as an "unprincipled little liar," by the very men—or at least by one of them—who helped to steal congressional distinction for the embellishment of the name "R. C. McCormick." We told you all, in language very clearly expressed, that Dick would play you a trick as soon as opportunity offered. You did not believe us then; you could not; Richard's poison was operating in your moral being; nor could you believe the Hon. Sylvester Mowry when he told you thro' the columns of this journal, that "Dick" was in the employ—virtually a *peon*—of Hooper, Whiting & Co., and declared himself fully prepared to prove, by indubitable evidence, the truth of his statement. You say, "We deserve it for having given our support to the selfish little trickster." Now, this is all nonsense. You have him, and the best you can do is to look upon his treachery like true philosophers: since you are unable to apply a remedy, just grin and bear it. You say, likewise, "He is playing every interest of the Territory that he can control, into the hands of Hooper, Whiting & Co.," and in this you speak the plain, unvarnished truth. You have a remedy, however, if you will apply it: Raise sufficient money to buy Richard from his allegience—ten dollars more than the sum paid by his present owners will be sufficient. Pay over this money and you may then use Dick as you would an equine or a canine of which you hold a bill-of-sale. Richard's course has taught you a lesson of which, it is to be hoped you will take advantage. It emphatically warns you against aspiring carpet-baggers.

Through the insults offered by Prussia or from some presentment of pending danger the British Lion is growing restive. The Queen, in her speech to parliament on the 8th inst., recommended the reorganization of the army on the basis of a large increase in the reserves, an improved organization of the regulars, especially artillery engineers, of a strong militia and an improved volunteer army.

It further appears that the War office has ordered inquiries to be made in the island of Jersey as to what accommodations there are for quartering additional troops. It is proposed to send reinforcements there at early day and strengthen the fortifications.

Representative Butler of Tennessee has had his tial, and was acquitted. A number of witnesses were examined, but not the slightest foundation for the charge of forgery, against him, was discovered.

The News.

Versailles, Feb. 10.—Election returns from eleven Departments give a majority to the Orleanists and clerical candidates and to but very few republicans.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended, in order that the Assembly may have time to perfect the work of restoration.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The following are doubtless elected to the Assembly: Blane, Rochefort, Biscin, De Lesclauser, Flourens, Rollin, Dorian, Quenet and Volant. The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country.

It is reported that the Prussians sent an army corps on Thursday, resolved to carry Belfort by assault.

Versailles, Feb. 8.—Yesterday, 80 field guns and 140,000 rifles were delivered at Ivry and Vanvres.

Paris may be entered before the 19th.—Preparations are making for a heavy bombardment, should possible complications occur. The attitude of the city is apatetic, and a reaction is expected.

Bismarck is again quite ill. His state causes great uneasiness.

Bordeaux, Feb. 10.—Charent Hautes, Alpes, Vignon, Dijon and Toulon elected Republican Candidates; Nantes, Capons, Auch, Mayence, Vendorme and Loire elected Conservative of Liberal Union candidates.

The prolongation of the armistice depends upon the temper of the National Assembly toward the Prussians demands for territory, money, and dismantling of fortresses.

The Bowan, the first American vessel in ten years, arrived at Bologne with food for Paris.

Official advices from Lille say the Monarchical triumph is certain. The Republican majority in the city is 25 per cent; Monarchical in the Province, 60.

Versailles, Feb. 13.—Hostilities continue in the Departments Jura and Daubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice.

Bordeaux, Feb. 13.—In the assembly, the President read a letter from Garibaldi, declining a seat in the assembly, offered him by the Departments.

Favre, for himself and in the name of his colleagues of Bordeaux and Paris, resigned the power confided to them by the Government of National Defence.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The Prussians Cross Gazette judges, from the result of the elections in France, that the resumption of war need not be expected. It thinks there is scarcely any doubt that the armistice will be prolondged.

London, Feb. 13.—Trouchard is elected to the Assembly from the Department of Haute Rhin.

Paris is authorized to contract a loan of two hundred million francs, and levy a municipal war tax.

Lille, Feb. 13.—The Prussians have unaccountably stopped the railway communication hence to Paris.

It is reported that there have been risings of the population in invaded districts. The rumors are not credited.

London Feb. 13.—The Strasbourg papers contain an announcement to the effect that Germany will never restore to France the territory covered by the city of Strasbourg.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet approved of the proposed advance of 50,000,000 thalers to the Empire.

The Germans in the Seine Inferieure exact 23 francs from each inhabitant.

Versailles, Feb. 13. — The banks of Paris fully provided means to loan the City of Paris two hundred million francs, needed for the payment of its war contributions.

The French have proposed a prolongation of the armistice.

Favre is expected at Versailles.

Emperor William goes to Berlin at beginning of March, to open the session of the Reichstag. The army and its Commanders will nevertheless remain in France till the end of the war.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block,

FOR ARIZONA.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office (No. 703 Market street, San Francisco, California), by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, M., THURSDAY, March 30th, 1871 (when they will be opened), for the suply and delivery at each and every one of the Military posts which are now or which hereafter may be established in Arizona Territory (Camp Colorado excepted), of all the Beef and Mutton, live or slaughtered, that may be reqvired for the troops stationed thereat, during the year commencing July 1st, 1871, and ending June 30th, 1872. Proposals to express prices in currency. The supply will probably amount to about

2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETHERS.

Copy of the present contract and detailed instructions to bidders can be obtained at this office, and at the offices of the A. C. S. at Wilmington, California; any Military post in Arizona Teritory; Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Antanio, Texas; Portland, Oregon; Omaha, Nebraska; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; St. Louis, Missouri; and Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals will be received for one or any number of posts.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all bids.

M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Col., A. C. G. S.

Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco California, Jan. 5th, 1871.
18f4t.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE,

BY

J. GOLD'TREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of:

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.
Tucson, Jan. 8, 1870. tf.

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.
Oct. 15 tf.

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!

GEORGE S. HUCKE, Proprietor.
ESINSKY'S BUILDING, Congress Street

Fresh Bread,
Pies and Cake
always on hand.
Tucson, Jan. 26, 71. tf.

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

THOS. F. DUFFICY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON A T.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

FEBRUARY 25.....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The dew military camp in the Pinal mountains last week received a visit from a delegation of Gen. Stoneman's "harmless" children of the forest. A picket rope was extended at a distance of about 200 yards from the camp, to which 47 mules were secured. The noble denizen of the stream and mountain sneaked *incognito* to the said rope, performed an operation upon the same by the aid of his scalping knife, and then enacted a diabolical outrage upon these United States, by taking possession of the mules. It willl be readily observed that although the Apaches are strictly "harmless," they have still an unconquerable weakness for stealing telling lies, and sportively shooting bullets and arrows into the bodies of white men.

Dr. E. Phelps, U. S. Marshall for Arizona, left Tucson some seven weeks since, ostensibly upon a pleasure trip to Sonora, leaving a briefless lawyer in charge of his room and effects. Report now has it that the Marshall has taken "French leave" with some twelve thousand dollars of government funds in his possession; and as he is now overdue by some two weeks there would appear to be some foundation for the story. We know not upon what foundation rests the charge that he has government moneys in his possession, but 'tis freely asserted. The briefless "limb of law" above mentioned, concluded to follow the example of his employer, and on Wednesday, the 15th, pricked up his ears and started westward on a dead run—leaving sundry little bills to deplore the loss of an indulgent parent. There would seem to be a fatality connected with the Marshall's office, dating from the advent of the present year.

The Governor has made the following appointments to office in the county of Maricopa, upon the recommendation of the people of the county, through their representatives in the Legislature:

For Probate Judge, J. T. Alsap; Sheriff, Wm. A. Hancock; Recorder, J. L. Mercer; Treasurer, —— Mowry; Supervisors, C. H. Gray, M. P. Griffin, R. A. Shaw. As yet, no appointment has been made to the office of District Attorney.

Mr Preston, photographic artist, died of pneumonia, on Saturday. His funeral was largely attended on Sunday.

Lieutenants Cushing and Burke returned from the warpath about the beginning of the week. Vandal-like they sacked an Indian rancheria, after having put the occupants to flight, and now declare that they do not intend to reimburse those dear savages. 'Tis a shame!

A TREASURE UNEARTHED:—A party of prospectors last week discovered in the Cababi mining district what promises to be one of the richest silver mines yet brought to light in the Territory. Their attention was first attracted to the immediate locality by the discovery of certain ruins which seemed to indicate the continued residence of white men many years ago. Upon further examination they discovered specimens of silver-bearing quartz scattered around at various points, and immediately suspected the existence of one of those mines which constitute the theme of innumerable Mexican traditions. A dilligent search soon brought them to the mouth of the mine which they discovered concealed beneath a pile of [illegible] were quickly removed, when a well-defined ledge, of surpassing richness, was revealed. The locality is 35 miles distant from Tucson, and as the wlfole of the Cababi district lies in that which is known as the "Papago Country" there is but little danger to be apprehended from Apache raids, by those who may engage to work this mine.

This sketch may seem a mere romance, and it certainly sounds somewhat romantic, but it is nevertheless the report of reliable men, and is credited here.

Gen. Stoneman has ordered the establishment of three picket posts, of ten men each, at the Picacho, the Cienega, and the Crossing of the San Pedro. This precaution was suggested by the people of Tucson, at various times, during the past two years, and the General has at length wisely concluded to view the measure favorably.

SHOULD BE EXPUNGED:—In the report of the committee on Ways and Means, upon Indian depredations, etc., read at the court house on the evening of the 16th, there is a display of detrimental nonsense to which we would call the attention of the gentlemen of the committee. Probably with the best possible intentions, and doubtless with a view to give body and force to the report, the "Children of Judea," the "tottering Romans," and a few other nationalities that flourished from one thousand to two thousand years before Christ, are paraded in the wildest profusion. This is not only nonsensical, but it is likewise injurious, as calculated to interfere with the desired effect of the report—giving the whole proceeding the appearance of a gigantic burlesque. School-girls have frequently a weakness for novels in which may be traced this style of expression, but a matter-of-fact Congressman or a Governor will not stop to sip at this fount of romance, nor will he voluntarily wade thro' a labyrinth of Vandal spears and walk among the prostrate bodies of fallen Romans to become satisfied that the Apache Indians are a race of untamable murderers. We should feel much more confidence in that report were it concise and to the point. Let those children of a feudal period be forthwith expunged therefrom.

At the request of many citizens, and to satisfy our own doubts we would ask, whose duty is it to see that freighters may not make a camping ground of the public streets. If such be not the duty of the street commissioner, we had supposed that the supervisors, at least, should be authorized to attend to this; but as neither the commissioner nor the supervisors seem to interest themselves in the matter, the question would certainly appear in order. For three whole days a train of some 30 wagons has remained "in camp" upon one of our principal streets—taking full and undisputed possession of the same. Such a piece of outrageous impudence should not be tolerated; and if our supervisors are so dumb that they do not understand their duty in the premises, in all candor we would advise them to resign at once—the sooner done, the better for the community.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to Mr. Duffiey, dated Ralston, N. M., Feby. 16th:

"Two weeks ago the Apaches stole some animals from Silver City; Major Kelly, 8th Cavalry, with 30 soldiers and 8 citizens started after them and surprised their rancheria about a hundred miles southwest from this place. Major Kelly approached the Indians under cover of a snow storm, and killed 14; the balance, about 30, made their escape. The chief "Caso" was among the killed. The party burned up 17 huts, covered with skins, about 5 tons of fresh and dried meat and a great quantity of blankets, saddles, saddle-bags, and other plunder, and got back with five animals loaded down with saddle-bags, bows and arrows, pistols and guns, and other plunder.

"There is another party of 30 citizens out on the trail of another stealing party, who ran off 16 head of horses from Silver City Saturday last. There are a great many parties of Indians roving through the country at present, and people coming here must be cautious."

Obituary.

D. H. Stickney, President of the council, died at his residence, on Friday, the 17th, in his fifty-ninth year. His obsequies took place on Sunday the 19th. His body was taken from the Council chamber and followed to the National Cemetery by the largest procession ever witnessed in Tucson.

Mr. Stickney was one of the early pioneers of Arizona, having come to the Territory in 1857. He was elected from Pima County to the First Legislature and has been a member of every subsequent legislature of the Territory. A man of age and experience, indentified with all the interests of the Territory and throughly conversant with its history he was unanimously elected president of the Council at the organization of the Sixth Legislature. Universally respected for his industry and strict business integrity; as a public man esteemeed for his rigid adherence to principles of economy; as an early pioneer and an honorable man, holding claims upon the population that sprang up around him during a lapse of many years, he leaves behind him a void which there are but few men to fill. In Mr. Stickney a good and useful man has passed away. *Requiescat in pace.*

Mobile papers please noice.

The Sixth Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday, and concluded a session of useful legislation.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting on Monday Evening—Election of a Territorial Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona—representing the Democracy of the Territory—called together on the 20th day of February 1871, for the purpose of appointing a Central Committee to represent the Democracy of Arizona, the following business was transacted:

The meeting was called to order by Hon. H. H. Cartter, and on motions Hon. J. T. Alsap was elected Chairman and P. W. Dooner Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, it was

Resolved, That a committee, to be known as the Democratic Central Committee of the Territory of Arizona, be appointed; the same to consist of eleven members, distributed as follows: From Pima county, 3; from Yavapai county, 3; from Yuma county, 2; from Maricopa county, 2; from Mohave county, 1.

On motion of Hon Wm. Morgan, H. L. Hinds, Hon. J. W. Anderson, and D. A. Bennet were elected members of the committee, to represent the county of Pima.

On motion of Hon. J. Taylor, J. H. Marion, A. H. Peeples and J. M. Rountree were elected members of the committee to represent the county of Yavapai.

On motion of Hon. H. H. Cartter, Jas. S. Spann and Thos. Goodman were elected members of the committee, to represent the county of Yuma.

On motion of Hon. J. L. Mercer, Thomas Barnum and C. H. Gray were elected members of the committee, to represent the county of Maricopa.

On motion of Hon. H. H. Cartter, James Bull, Esq., was elected a member of the committee to represent the county of Mohave.

On motion of Hon H. H. Cartter, J. H. Marion was elected Chairman, and H. L. Hinds Assistant Chairman of the committee.

Resolved, That the Committee be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered to elect members to fill any vacancies in its organization, which may occur from time to time; and furthermore, That the Chairman be instructed to open and continue correspondence with the Democratic Central Committee of the United States, and with those of the several States and Territories.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the WEEKLY ARIZONAN and *Arizona Miner*.

On motion of Hon. H. H. Cartter the meeting adjourned.

J. T. ALSAP, *Chairman.*
P. W. DOONER, *Sec'y.*

ESTABLISHED 1849.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commis'n

MERCHANT,

—and—

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Dye Stuffs and General Merchandise,

By the Package Only.

Cash orders for goods of every description from this or any foreign market, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

MINERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED FOR CASH.

☞No attention paid to orders for goods, if☜ ☞there is no provision made for payment.☜

Arizona Produce Solicited on Consignment.

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad libatum the stream of water which coursos through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

☞No better lay out this side of Frisco.☜

SOMETHING NEW TO TELL YOU.

I have something new to tell you,
  Were I certain you would keep
Every word *I* utter,
  And not tell it in your sleep.

I have something new to tell you,
  When the breezes *kissed* the plain—
Do you promise that your bosom
  Will not throb with bitter pain?

I have something new to tell you—
  Did I know *you* wished to hear;
Something very new to tell you;
  But I'm running o'er with fear.

I have something new to tell you
  Of a *darling* little pet,
With the very sunniest brow and—
  But I fear to tell you yet.

I have something new to tell you,
  Something *while* your gentle eyes
Look so sweetly down upon me
  In their beautiful surprise.

I have something new to tell you,
  Were I certain *you* would be
E'er the sweet little angel
  That you've ever been to me.

I have something new to tell you,
  But the secret *slept* so long,
That I fear I have forgot it
  In the ardor of my song.

☞ The "point" is in italic.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill was by a two-thirds vote—129 to 61—taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with leave to report at any time after the 15th February.

The foregoing dispatch, dated the 6th February, from Washington, shows that the Southern Pacific railroad is in favor with Congress. It is a good sign to find the bill taken from the table by a two-third vote. And permission to report at any time after the 15th, shows that the body is in earnest. This is one of the best signs of the times which we can report. We hope the House will continue in its good temper, and that the Senate will make no objections to the speedy passage of the bill. It is to be presumed all the arrangements and negotiations about rival side line and companies have been harmonized, and that now no further obstructions will be placed in the way of the realization of our hopes in the early commencement of operations on this line. It is said that the Company are abundantly able to prosecute the work, having large land grants from Texas, in addition to those from the United States. The Company as now constituted, comprises several of the most wealthy and influential financiers of the country, and we sincerely hope they will honestly devote themselves to the accomplishment of the good work they have undertaken.—*L. A. Star Feb.* 11.

Several of the newspapers having perpetrated jokes on the travels and exploits of "*Sic Transit*," whom "*Nihil fit*," and *noctem* laid off, the Yale *Courant* retorts as follows: "*O vnum* sculls! You *damnum* sculls. He didn't either. *Sic Transit* drove a *tu pone tandem terno Ver* from the eastward. He is visiting his *ante* Mrs. *Dic Terræ* in this city, and will stay till *Ortem*. Dr. *Dignos* the *Terris*, likewise *et super* with us last evening, when he *eta beta pi*. The pugilist also *cum* with him. He *lambda* man badly in the street. He *cutis nos* off and *noctem flat urna* flounder."

A story is told of Alexander H. Stephens to this effect;

In the political canvass of 1856 he was accompanied by a shaggy dog, named Rio, that became as well-known as himself In Columbia country he met a General H, R. Bright in debate and worsted him. To postpone the defeat, Wright cried out:

"I demand a list of your appointments; sir! I'll get my documents, and meet you at every place, sir! Yes, yes, I'll *dog* you all over this district!"

Stephens pointed to the sleeping Rio by his side, and said:

"Then I'll send Rio home. One *dog* at a time is enough!"

Wright sat down.—[Editors Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for February.

Smythe was telling some friends about a wonderful parrot, hanging in a cage in the door of a store on State street. "Why," said he, "that parrot cries 'Stop thief!' so naturally, that every time I hear it I always stop. Now hang it, what are you all laughing about?"

CASH STORE!

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson.

P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descript o of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
n12

Dissolution!

KIT CARSON, COLORADO, January 1st, 1871.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Webster, Musick, & Cuniffe and also of Musick, Cuniffe & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the firms is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. M. WEBSTER.
C. E. MUSICK.
H. J. CUNIFFE.

The business of the late firm will be continued by Chas. E. Musick, under the firm name of
CHAS. E. MUSICK & CO.

Having disposed of our interest in the late firms of Webster, Musick & Cuniffe, and Musick, Cuniffe & Co, to Mr. Chas. E. Musick, would take pleasure in fully recommending him to the patrons of the late firms and the community at large.

J. M. WEBSTER.
H. J. CUNIFFE.

4ft.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES, &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop'rs
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & CO.
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan 1st, 69 tf

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS

Main Street Adamsville

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. & LEVIN & CO.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO

—o—

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities. Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.
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